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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

5
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INDEXED.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
11



W. H. Crawford
and Company

Established 1870

Statesville, N. C.

EVERGREENS, HEDGE PLANTS, CLIMBING VINES AND ROSES

2.63

Catalogue and Price List of
**W. H. Crawford
and Company**

(Established 1870)

Statesville, North Carolina



Fruit Trees, Small Fruit
Plants, Ornamental Plants
Evergreens, Hedge Plants
Climbing Vines and Roses

W. H. CRAWFORD & CO., STATESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

sively; an orchard of this kind will sell more readily and the fruit will bring better prices than an orchard of a dozen or more sorts. Plant the fruits that the markets want and for which there is a good demand.

CLEAN, HEALTHY STOCK—Our stock is free from all disease and from injurious insect pests. We are careful to see that no trees go to our customers that are not what they should be. Our nurseries are annually inspected and customers can rest assured that stock is thoroughly dependable.

PROMPT HANDLING—All orders are handled promptly and carefully. The customers' interests are looked after, and every order is handled so as to insure thorough satisfaction on the part of the buyer. We advise placing orders just as early as possible in order to avoid the rush at packing season. We will ship at the time you instruct, or if you leave shipping date to us, we will get the stock to you at just the right time.

CARE OF TREES BEFORE PLANTING—Plant your trees just as soon as received, if possible. If unable to do this they should be heeled in at once. Choose good, loose soil, and a well-drained spot, dig a trench, throwing the dirt forward so as to make a sloping bank, on which lay the trees with the roots in the trench. Throw a layer of dirt on the roots and on the whole length of the trees almost to the tips. Add as many layers of trees as necessary, covering each layer with the dirt removed in digging trench for the next layer. Smooth the side so as to turn off water, and they will keep in perfect shape until ground is in perfect condition to plant.

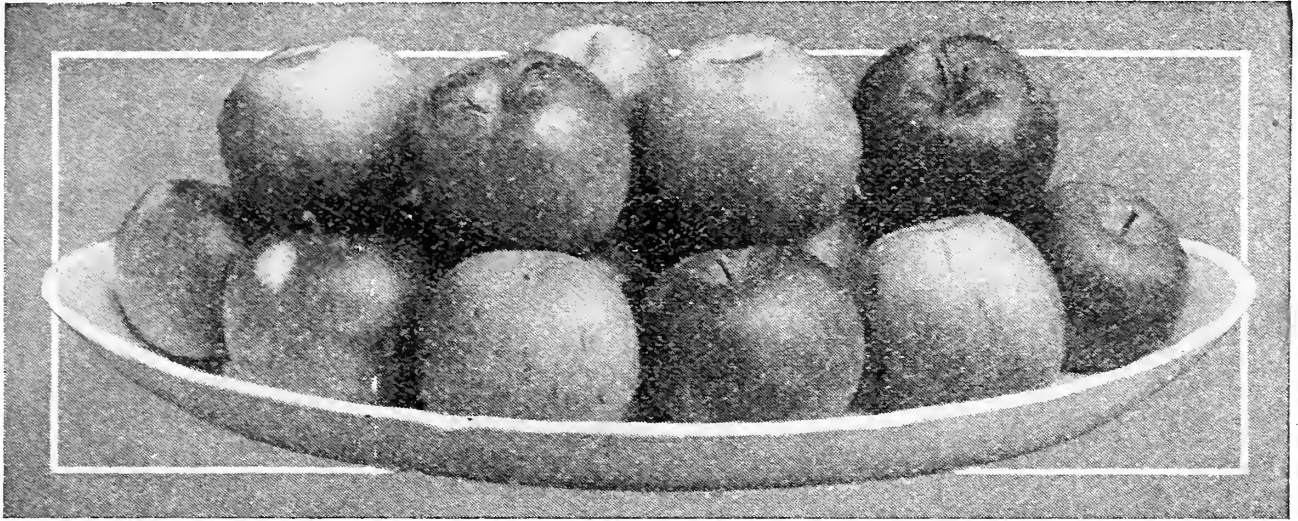
PLANTING TREES—Lay off your orchard carefully and dig large holes so as to admit all roots without bending; trees, after dirt has settled to level of surrounding soil, should stand from two to three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row. Cover the roots well with soil, working it in around them and tramping it firmly, so as to leave no air pockets around the roots. Fill the hole about half full, then pour in a bucket of water and wait until it settles, then fill up the hole with earth, but do not tramp after watering. Trees planted in this way will grow.

PLANTING DISTANCE—Apple trees should be planted about thirty feet apart each way, which will require fifty trees to the acre. Cherry, plum, pear and peach can be planted closer; twenty feet is the usual distance, and requires 108 trees to the acre. These are often planted between the apple rows, where they will give several good crops before it will be necessary to remove them to make room for the permanent orchard. This filler plan is used extensively in the big orchard sections where land is high. We advise this plan. Of course, on town lots and on small grounds, trees can be planted closer.

CULTIVATION—All orchards should be cultivated, soil should be kept loose and in good condition. Frequent shallow cultivation keeps the top two or three inches of soil loosened, which forms a dust mulch and prevents evaporation of moisture; especially is this true with young orchards. Some orchardists grow crops between the tree rows, and we advise the use of small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, etc., but keep them several feet from the trees. Such crops as beans, peas, potatoes, beets, etc., can be grown profitably and successfully, but grain crops or hay should never be grown in the orchard. They rob the soil of plant food and moisture without giving anything in return. Cover crops, such as cowpeas, etc., are grown by many of the orchardists. They are sown in the middle of the summer or early fall and turned under the following spring. There are many advantages in the growing of cover crops, and wise orchardists in all sections are following this plan.

In our limited space herewith, it is impossible to go carefully into questions of spraying, pruning, etc., because we could fill every page in this book and then not do the subject justice. Your state experiment stations issue bulletins each season covering these subjects. These bulletins are for free distribution, and we suggest that you write explaining what subject interests you and ask for bulletins covering that subject. Also write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for information. They have for free distribution reports from experiment stations in different parts of the country. These, also, are free and should be in the hands of careful orchardists.

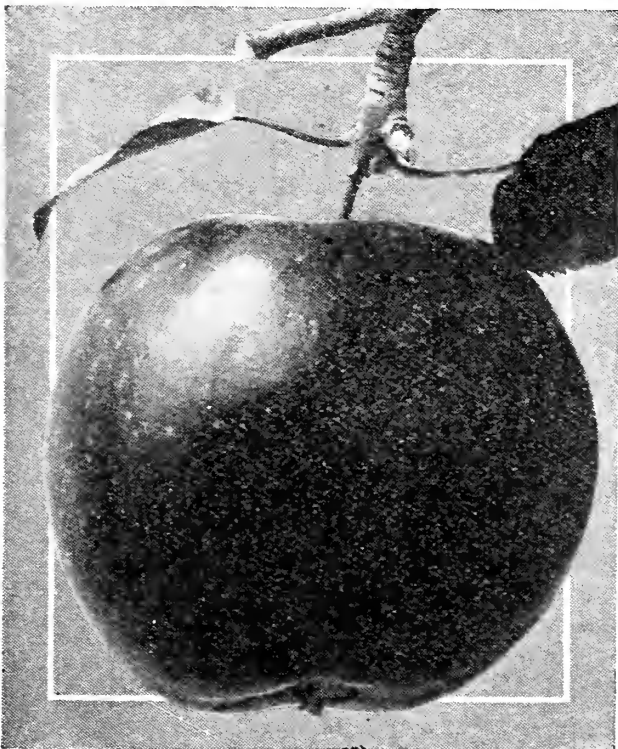
BEARING AGE—A standard apple should bear in five or six years from planting. Some bear younger. Champion apple often bears the third year, and the same is true of Yellow Transparent, but the rule given above applies generally. Pears, peaches, plums and cherries come into bearing the third or fourth year. Small fruits can generally be depended upon to bear the second year.



Apples

The apple is the greatest of all fruits, and is more widely and more extensively grown. There are hundreds of varieties in propagation, and from this long list we have selected the summer, autumn and winter kinds we believe to be best. We do not offer a single sort that our friends cannot plant with perfect assurance of success.

On every farm a small tract of good land should be given over to the orchard, where good varieties of apple ripening throughout the entire season should be planted. If in town, a tree or two should be in every dooryard. Don't be without this health-giving fruit, when it will grow anywhere and with little attention.



Red June

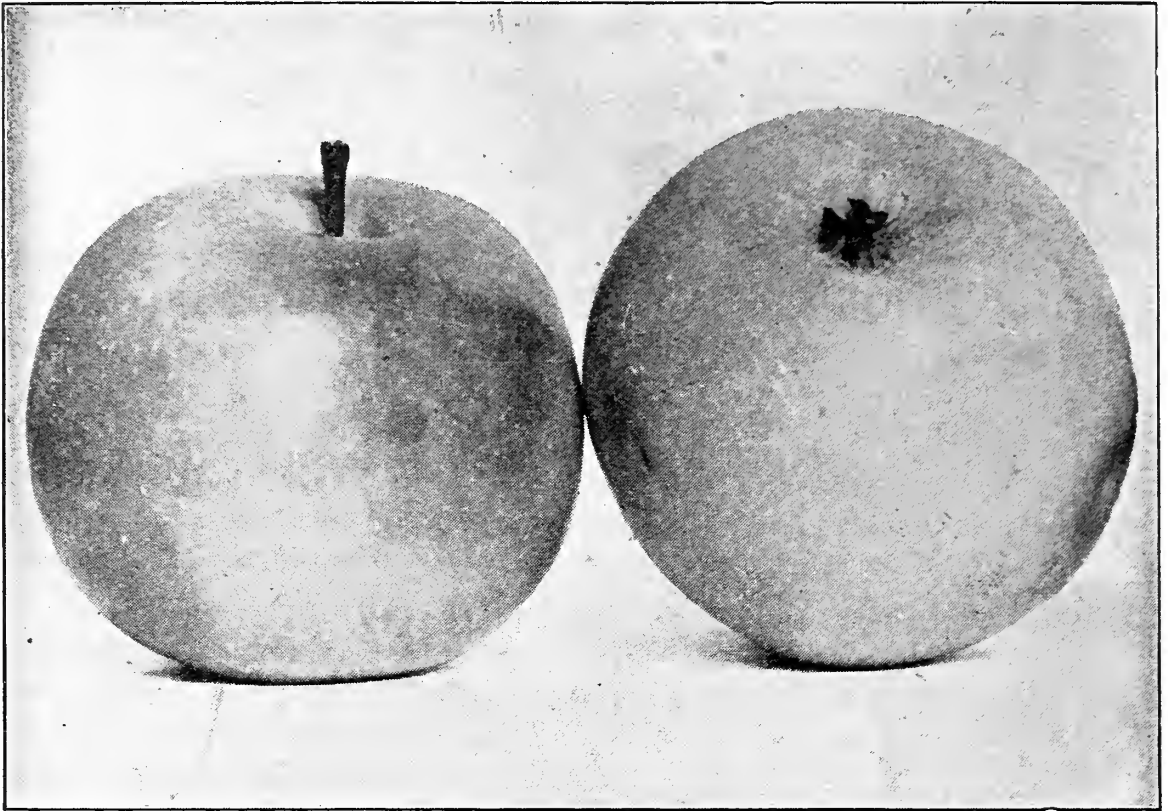
MAY. A small pale yellow apple, rather flat, pleasant sub-acid. Tree good bearer and is popular because of its earliness. Should be in every home orchard.

EARLY HARVEST. An old variety that has been popular for many years. Pale yellow, sometimes faintly blushed; rich in quality and is still a favorite with many.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. One of the very best extra early Russian apples. It is of medium size, pale greenish-yellow, and the flesh is tender, juicy, sub-acid; extra good in quality. Tree is hardy and bears regularly. Ripens in June.

RED ASTRACHAN. A large summer apple almost entirely covered with deep red. One of the best cooking apples and always sells well. Tree is among the hardiest, and is popular both in the North and South.

CAROLINA RED JUNE. An attractive apple of medium size, deep flashing red, flesh crisp bracing with a mild, sub-acid flavor. Commences to ripen in early June and lasts through a season of six weeks. A good early apple.



Yellow Transparent

Late Summer

PIEDMONT. Rather above medium, a beautiful apple, striped with red on pale yellow ground, juicy, sub-acid and fine. Very prolific and fine for market, lasting nearly a month. June and July.

✓ **VANDEVER JUNE.** Medium to large, oblong, light red striped on pale green, flesh tender, mild and sub-acid. One of the old standard apples. August.

YELLOW HORSE. Large, yellow with a red cheek, rich, juicy, with a pleasant acid flavor. The tree grows very thrifty, bears abundantly; very good for cooking and drying. August.

WHITE SUMMER. Size medium, color yellow, covered with spots of light red and pink, quality fine, with a decided banana flavor. The tree is rather a slow grower. August.

SUMMER PEARMAN. Of medium size, smooth greenish-yellow, more or less covered with dull purplish-red; rich, juicy, mild, sub-acid; one of the very best August apples.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY. A dark red apple of medium size, flesh is tender, rich and sweet. Largely grown in Virginia, where it is popular. Should be more largely planted.

BLOOMINGTON. Size medium, oblate, color yellow, flavor good.

CRAWFORD'S SEEDLING. Very large, cream colored, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, flavor very fine. Lasting from one to two months. Originated on J. C. Crawford's plantation.

Autumn

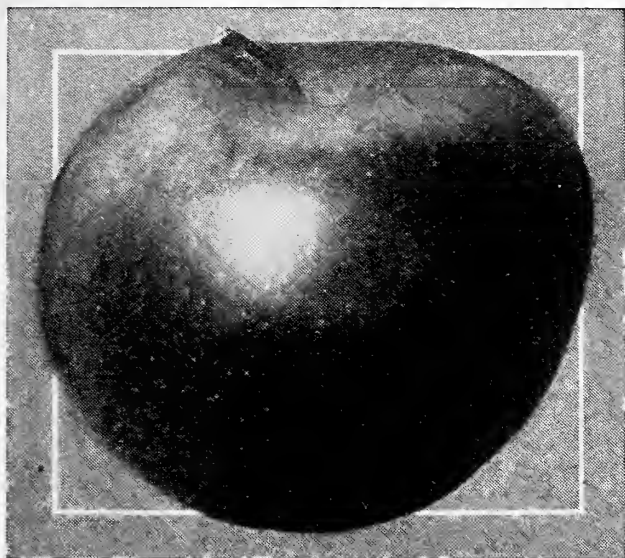
BONUM. An old Southern apple of good quality; handsome crimson with dark red stripes and pronounced salmon colored dots. An excellent dessert apple, and one of the best autumn varieties; should be in every family orchard.

FALL QUEEN. Of medium size, almost round; stripes and blotches of red on greenish-yellow ground. Flesh tender, mild, rich and with an agreeable acidity. September and October.

McLEAN. Medium size, light red stripes on pale green; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. Usually a good keeper. September.

HARTNESS. Of medium size and oblong shape. The color is light red; flesh rich, tender and mildly sub-acid. Tree a heavy bearer. September.

BLACKBURN. An oblong, conical, dark red apple. Medium to large in size; flesh yellow, tender and rich. It is always popular on the market and brings good prices.



Rome Beauty

ROME BEAUTY. A great commercial variety that is grown successfully in nearly all fruit regions; it has an established place on all markets and always brings good prices. It is a late bloomer and one of the surest annual bearers; the fruit is uniformly large, shaded and striped red, is tender, juicy and good in quality. The tree is thoroughly dependable. One of the most widely planted varieties. An early winter apple.

GRIMES GOLDEN PIPPIN. Light golden yellow apple that is well known for its rich tender flesh, and for its exquisite flavor. It is a favorite dessert sort and is considered the best of all yellow apples. The tree is hardy and a vigorous grower; is a late bloomer and comes into bearing young, and is popular East, West, North and South. No orchard is complete without it. September.

Winter Varieties

EDWARDS. A pale yellow apple, striped with red. Medium to large in size and of very best quality. A good keeper and a good payer. October to April.

TEXAS BEAUTY. Medium to large in size, oblong, conical, light red with yellow flesh, rich and tender; always brings good prices. Tree is very prolific and dependable, and the fruit keeps well.

ROMANITE. Of medium size. Roundish oblong in shape. Striped red on greenish-yellow ground. The flesh is tough, crisp, agreeable and mildly sub-acid, almost sweet. Tree spreading, vigorous, and can always be depended upon for good crops. October to February.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. A large apple, striped, bright red on pale yellow ground. Flesh rich, pleasant, sub-acid, with an agreeable flavor. September and October.

GREEN CHEESE. Green when shaded, but blushed red in sun. The flesh is very crisp and tender with a very pleasant flavor. A highly esteemed early winter apple.

CAROLINA BEAUTY. The fruit is large, deep crimson color, roundish, flattened at the end, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, crisp, with a very fine, spicy aromatic flavor. Tree a fine grower, and regular bearer. Ripe in October and November.

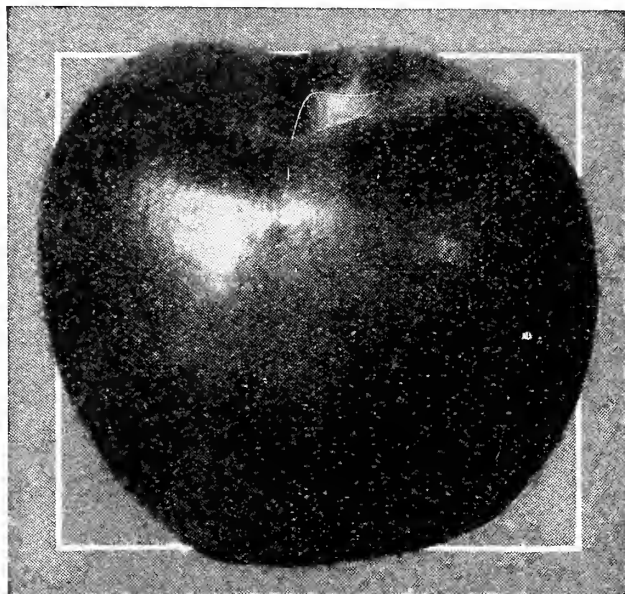
GANO. A large solid dark red apple of the Ben Davis type, but is of better quality, larger and markets pay better prices for them. Unlike Ben Davis it is a solid, clean clear red, and does not stripe, hence is more popular on the market. Many authorities consider it the best apple of the Ben Davis type. It always brings good prices on the markets.

WINESAP. A medium sized handsome red apple that is well known and popular because of quality and beauty. In May and June, Winesap can be found on the markets and are one of the few winter sorts that will keep so late. It is a standard variety in all apple sections; throughout the apple section of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky are thousands of acres of Winesaps and they are among the very best money makers.

STAYMAN WINESAP. A seedling of old Winesap that originated in Kansas over thirty years ago. It is recognized as the most profitable and popular apple of the Winesap class, and the markets are paying tremendous prices for them. North Carolina and the Virginias are planting great commercial orchards of Stayman Winesap, while its excellent quality also makes it a splendid apple for the home orchard. Don't overlook this sort. November to March.

YORK IMPERIAL. A large pinkish red apple, rather lop-sided in shape, and of fair to good quality. It is a good keeper and one of the best sorts for shipping. York Imperial orchards are always profitable. The tree is an annual bearer; it is vigorous, long lived, bears regularly and

flourishes in almost every soil. It ships well and keeps until April, but should never be picked until it is highly colored and well matured. November to April.



Stayman Winesap

CHAMPION. A large apple, rich, rather flat, handsome, red striped, and of good quality. The tree bears every year and comes into bearing extremely young, often

bearing fruit the third year after planting. It is one of the best drought resisters on the entire list, and through Northern Arkansas where it originated, orchardists claim that it will bear more bushels of fruit than Ben Davis. Will keep in common cellar until May.

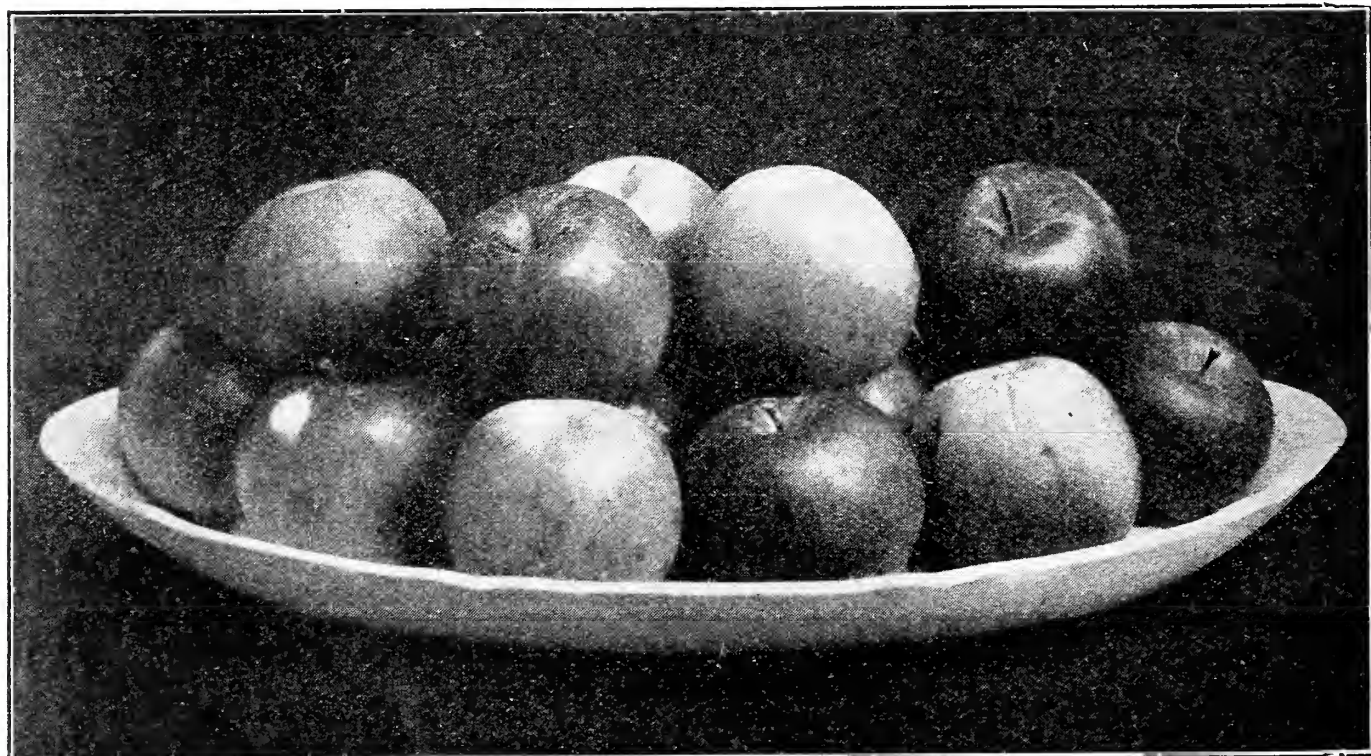
ARKANSAS BLACK. A dark rich red apple of the Winesap type that is popular throughout the South and Central West. The tree is a rapid grower and a good bearer. Keeps all winter.

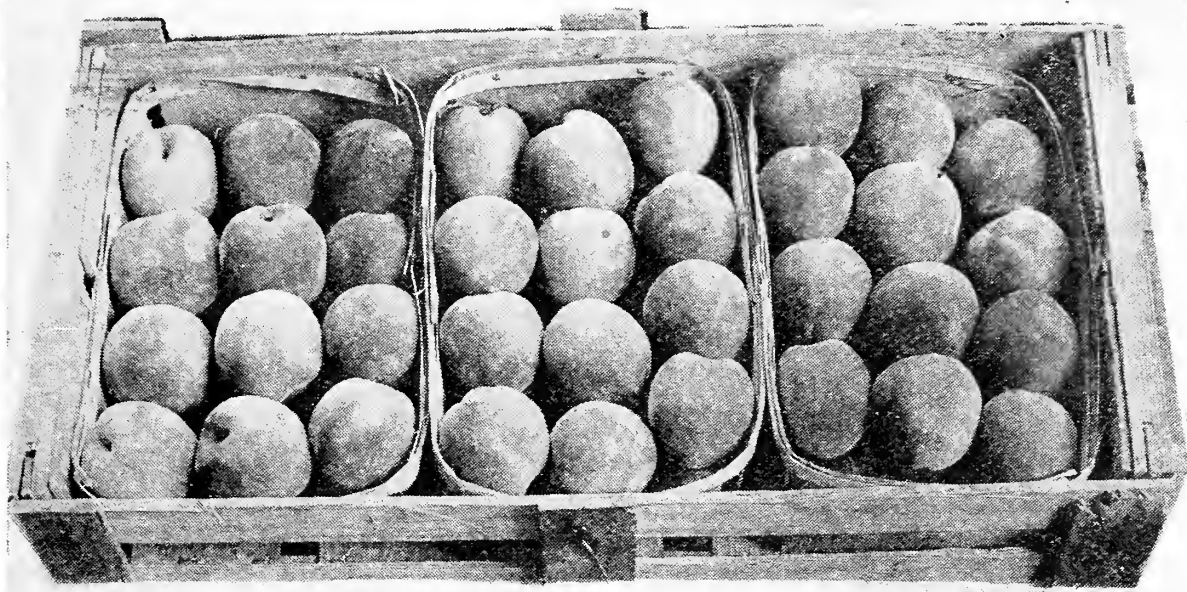
WINTER MAY. Color yellow, flesh yellow tender and extra good.

BEN DAVIS. Well known old variety that has made more money for the American orchardist than any other variety. It is a large, handsome red striped apple of fair quality and one of the best keepers.

✓ **MOUNTAIN LIMBERTWIG.** Medium, roundish, greenish-yellow, with red; quality good. Considered extra good in mountainous sections. November to April.

YATES. Medium to small, red speckled, flesh tender, juicy, and of fine flavor, fine keeper, prolific bearer.





Peaches

Peach growing is a great industry throughout the South, and hundreds of carloads are shipped every season to the Northern markets. Peaches of good varieties are always in demand and prices are always good.

We offer a selected list of varieties which we have carefully chosen from the hundreds of known kinds, and by planting these sorts you can have luscious peaches from the day the magnificent Mayflower begins to ripen until the last of the Stinsons, ripening in October, have been gathered. The peach is easily grown and, even without care, will produce great crops. Every householder should plant at least a few peach trees. We list the varieties as they ripen.

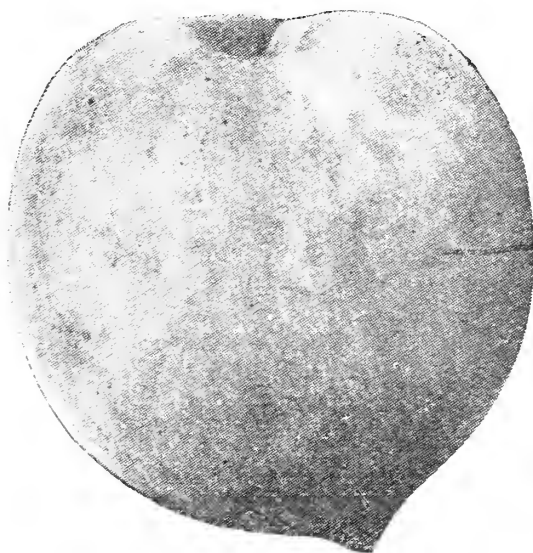
MAYFLOWER. The earliest peach. Of splendid size and wonderful beauty—almost entirely covered with splendid red. Its fine quality has made it one of the most popular early varieties, and it is a splendid shipper for an early sort. Ripens last week in May. Semi-cling.

SNEED. A favorable early variety. Greenish-white, blushed crimson. It is a medium size semi-cling, and is well known and popular, ripening a few days after Mayflower.

GREENSBORO. A large well colored early peach; white fleshed, juicy, good quality. A well known and popular variety. Semi-cling.

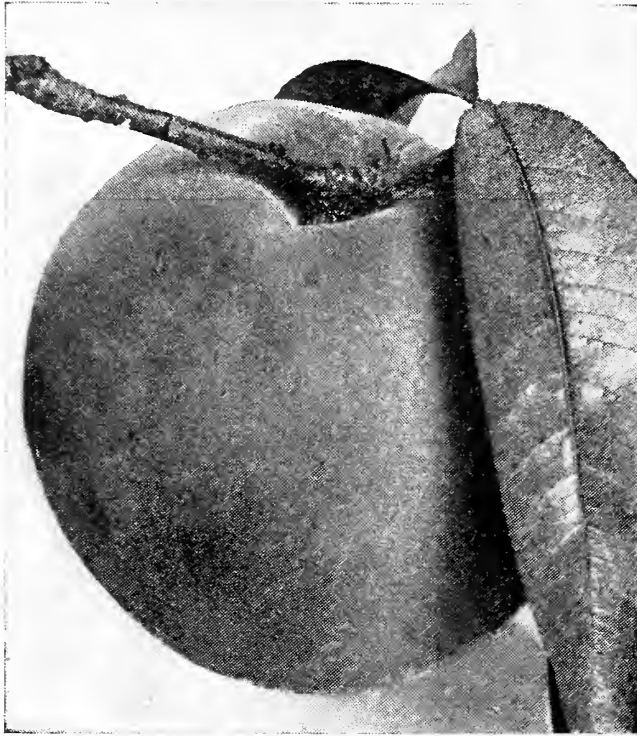
CARMAN. Splendid early white free stone peach that often carries a blush where exposed to the sun. It is very hardy in bud and the fruit is excellent in quality. Can always be depended upon for good crops. Largely planted throughout the South, and well into the Northern peach belt. Ripens first half of July.

EARLY RIVERS. A large greenish-white pink cheek, good quality, juicy; and rich. Ripens in August and is popular and profitable.



Mayflower

MIXON FREE. A large round red and white peach, juicy, rich, fine quality. Early in August. Free stone.



Mathews Beauty

EMMA. Large golden yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy, fine flavor; a good shipper, and because of its attractiveness always brings good prices. Tree is prolific and is always dependable. Free stone.

GREAT EASTERN. Very large, highly colored, good quality. August.

ELBERTA. Has made more money for the peach growers of America than any other variety, and is the most largely planted. It is a large golden yellow peach, faintly striped with red. The flesh is yellow, juicy, sweet, and rich. It is hardy and bears tremendous crops every year. Elberta always pays and should be largely planted. It is the best known sort on the general market. First of August. Free stone.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. A perfect free stone of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is firm enough to ship well. It is one of the very best early yellow free stones. Tree is a strong grower, hardy, and bears good crops. July.

CHINESE CLING. Very large, yellowish-white, streaked and shaded with pale red.
• Juicy and fine. A good cling stone; an old variety that is still largely planted. Ripens first of August.

MATHEW'S BEAUTY. Very large golden yellow, blushed and streaked with red. Flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality. Ships as well as Elberta. One of the best, late August, yellow free stone.

CRAWFORD'S FAVORITE. Cone shaped red, inclined to yellow; claims merit because of its extraordinary sweetness. Semi-cling.

BEER'S SMOCK. Large yellow, mottled red. Moderately rich, juicy and good. Well known and much esteemed for late market. Valuable for canning. Ripens first week in September. Free stone.

WHITE ENGLISH CLING. Similar to Heath Cling, but more round and not so pointed. Good quality. Early September.

SALWAY. One of the finest late yellow peaches. Deep yellow, mottled with brownish red, very showy. The flesh is firm, yellow and very sweet. The tree is a strong grower, and produces every year. Late peaches are always profitable. September. Free stone.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. A large yellow peach that is considered the best of all the Crawford late type. It is of excellent quality. The tree is a strong grower and abundant bearer, popular in all peach sections. Free stone.

LEVY'S LATE. Fruit large, round; skin deep yellow with a shade of brownish yellow. It is a peach of splendid size and is most beautiful. It is of splendid quality; melting, sweet, a little vinous and extra good. Last of September. Cling stone.



Elberta

ALBRIGHT'S CLING. A large white peach, nearly round; juicy, sweet, and of best quality. Ripens in October, and has been kept until Christmas, put away like apples. Sometimes called a winter peach. Free stone.

Pears

The pear is one of the most luscious fruits and the market demand for them is rapidly increasing. They thrive on different soils and under widely varying conditions, but they are at their best on a sandy loam, underlaid with clay.

Blight is the great enemy of the pear, but by careful pruning this can be controlled. Bulletins on this subject can be secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. These bulletins are free. We have made careful selection of varieties and the ones we offer are thoroughly dependable.

BOSC. A large handsome pear, juicy, perfumed, and of splendid quality. Becoming very popular on the markets. Always bring good prices. A good early autumn variety.

BELLE LUCRATIVE. A medium size yellowish-green pear that is slightly russeted. Quality is excellent; juicy, melting rich and satisfying. When well grown and fully ripened it is unsurpassed. The tree is an upright grower and a dependable bearer. Ripens about the middle of September.

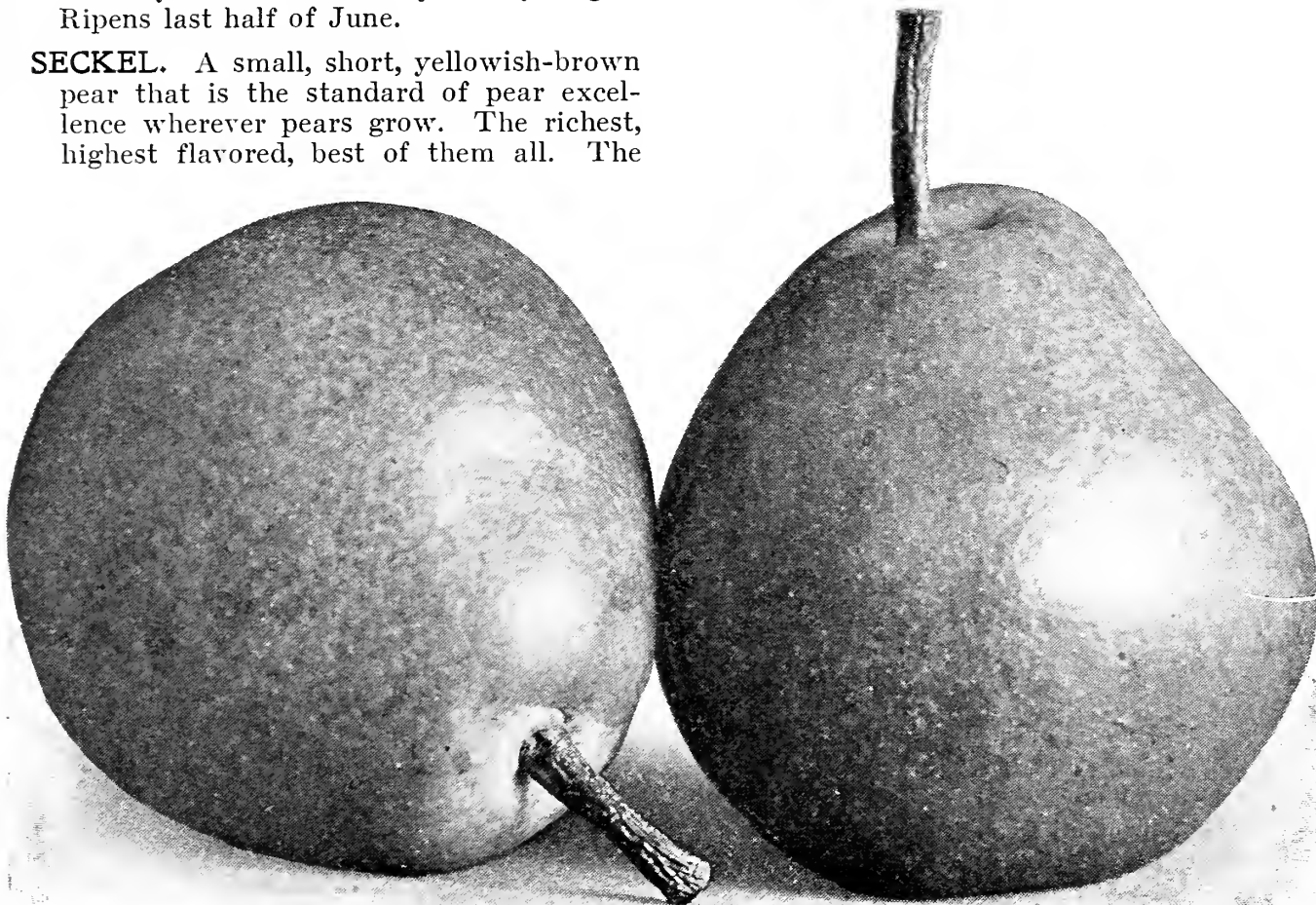
EARLY HARVEST. A large yellow pear with bright blush; always sells well on the market. The tree is a strong grower, is hardy and is seldom injured by blight. Ripens last half of June.

SECKEL. A small, short, yellowish-brown pear that is the standard of pear excellence wherever pears grow. The richest, highest flavored, best of them all. The

tree is rather a slow grower, but is very hardy and a dependable bearer.

LE CONTE. Fruit large, juicy and good; tree vigorous and healthy. A good autumn pear.

KIEFFER. Widely grown and popular because the tree is such a vigorous grower. Particularly free from blight and bears big crops every year. When properly ripened the fruit is of good quality. The most dependable and satisfactory pear. No home garden is complete without a few Kieffers. We also suggest that some other variety be planted with it, for proper pollenization. LeConte and Seckel are both good.





Plums

The plum is easily grown and succeeds everywhere. The Japan plums are especially vigorous growers and come into bearing extremely young. They bear enormous crops and are indispensable in the home, while the over-plus always brings good prices in the market. Red June, Abundance, Burbank and Kelsey are fine Japanese sorts. Climax is a hybrid that was originated by Luther Burbank. We list them as they ripen.

RED JUNE. The best early Japanese plum, ripening with the earliest peaches. It is a medium size plum, dark coppery red that always attracts attention and is of excellent quality. The tree is hardy and thoroughly dependable. Bears every year.

ABUNDANCE. Probably the most widely planted of all the Japanese varieties. It is large, cherry red in color; firm, sweet, of excellent quality and a good shipper. The tree is one of the very best producers. It ripens last half of July.

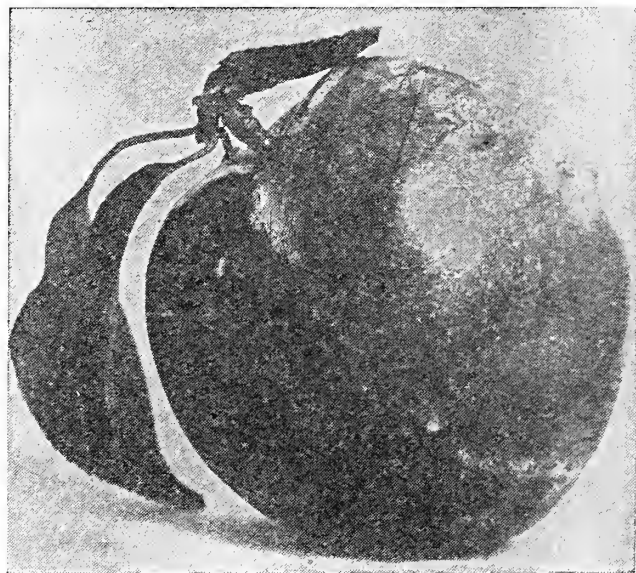
BURBANK. Large, rich cherry red, mottled and dotted with yellow. A sweet and agreeable flavor that has made it a favorite with all plum growers. The tree is vigorous and bears heavy crops. Ripens last half of July.

CLIMAX. A large coppery red plum, produced by Luther Burbank about eighteen years ago. It is of very fine quality and always attracts attention on the market.

KELSEY. Of great size, heart shaped, greenish-yellow, washed with coppery red. The flesh is solid, rich, juicy, and of excellent flavor. One of the most valuable for canning. Kelsey is fruited throughout the Southern and Central states and is a splendid sort. In appearance it resembles Wickson, with which variety it is often confused.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. The largest of all the Damsons. The tree can always be depended upon for big crops. The fruit is dark purple and is rich and juicy.

COMMON BLUE DAMSON. Of medium size, deep purple of peculiar pleasing quality that has long made it popular. The trees bear great crops despite neglect, and housewives everywhere value them for canning and for preserves and jelly.



Abundance

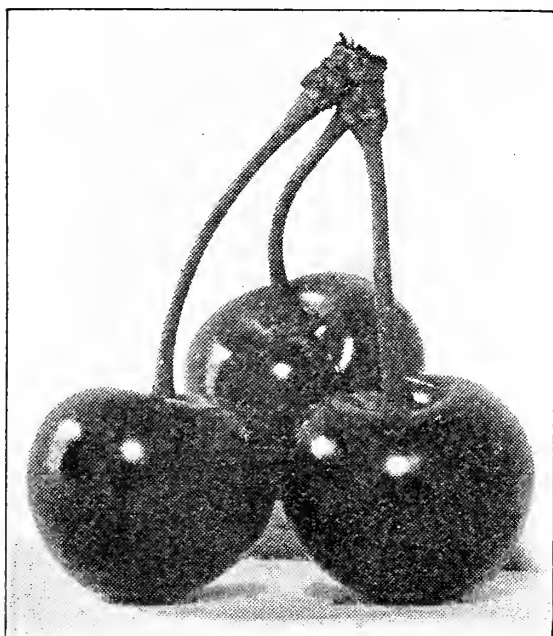


Cherries

Cherries, both sweet and sour sorts, are always profitable, and the home orchard is not complete without them. They succeed on any kind of soil, provided it is properly drained. They are at their best in a naturally dry soil. Cherry trees do not thrive if water remains near the roots for any considerable length of time.

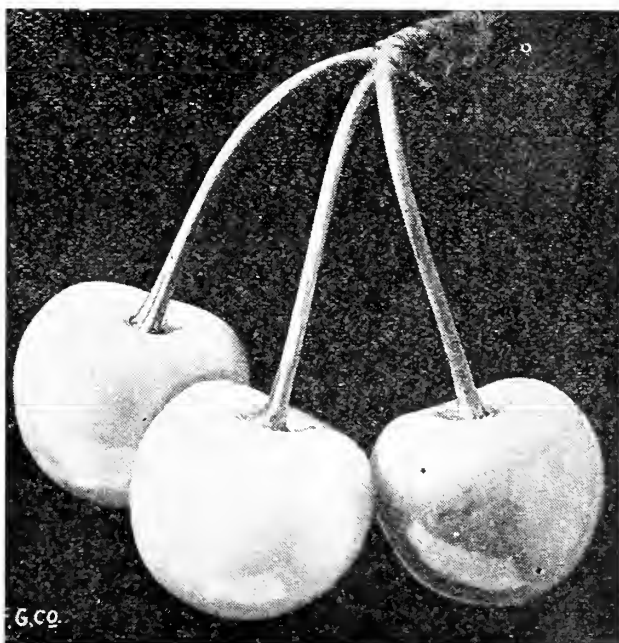
We offer several of the very best varieties and recommend them to planters.

BLACK TARTARIAN. A black, heart-shaped cherry with a fine mild flavor that makes it popular. The tree is an upright grower, very dense, full of vigor and always bears big crops. Crops ripen from the middle to the last of May and is always popular.

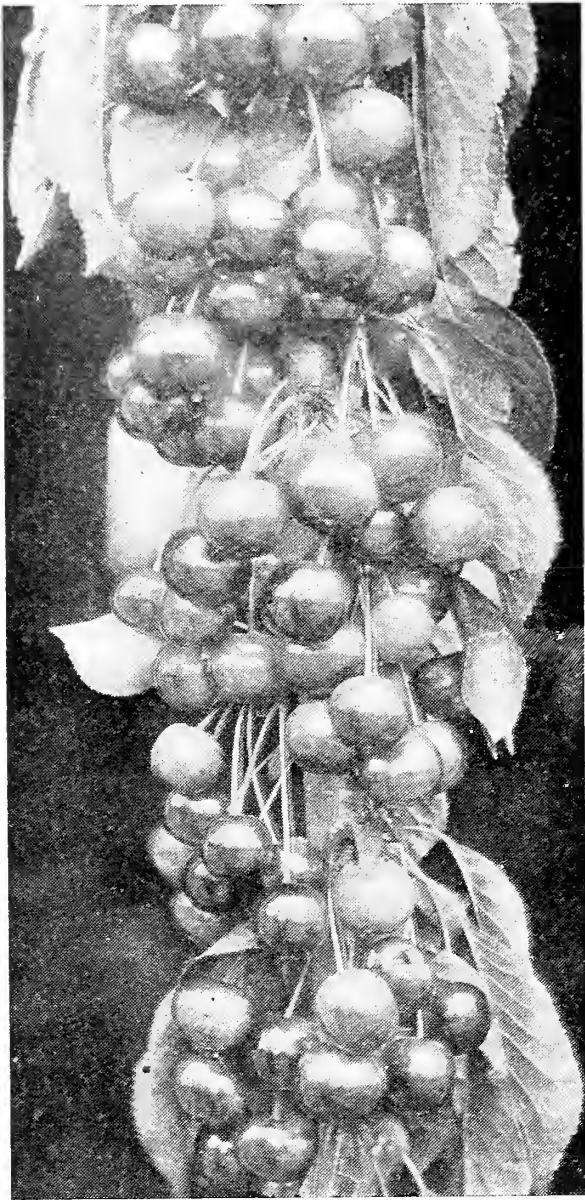


Black Tartarian

NAPOLEON. A large yellow sweet cherry with a bright blush. It ships well and is considered the best sweet cherry for canning. Tree grows rapidly, bears well, and should be planted wherever sweet cherries will grow.



Napoleon



Montmorency

Sour Varieties

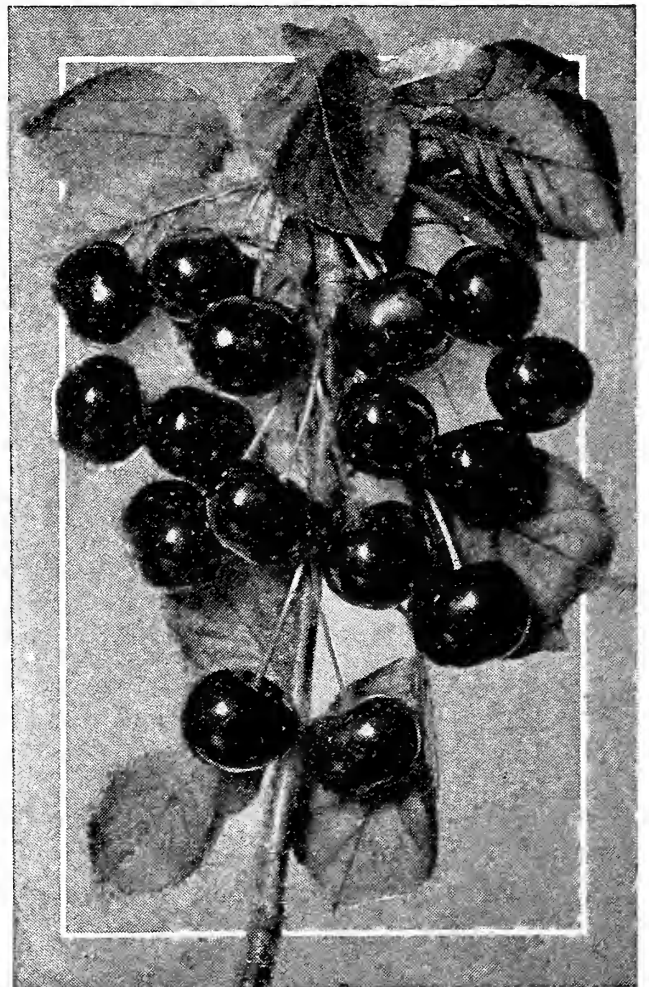
MAY DUKE. A large red sub-acid cherry that is of splendid quality. Fruit ripens gradually and is of excellent quality. One of the richest of all sub-acid cherries. Tree is very vigorous, productive and is probably more dependable than any of the Duke cherries. Ripens in June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. A medium size dark red cherry that is sometimes nearly black. It is acidic, of good quality, and is fine for canning and for general kitchen use. It ripens considerably later than Montmorency, and is widely planted throughout the country. The tree grows considerably smaller than Montmorency and is often spoken of as a dwarf cherry. Ripens in July.

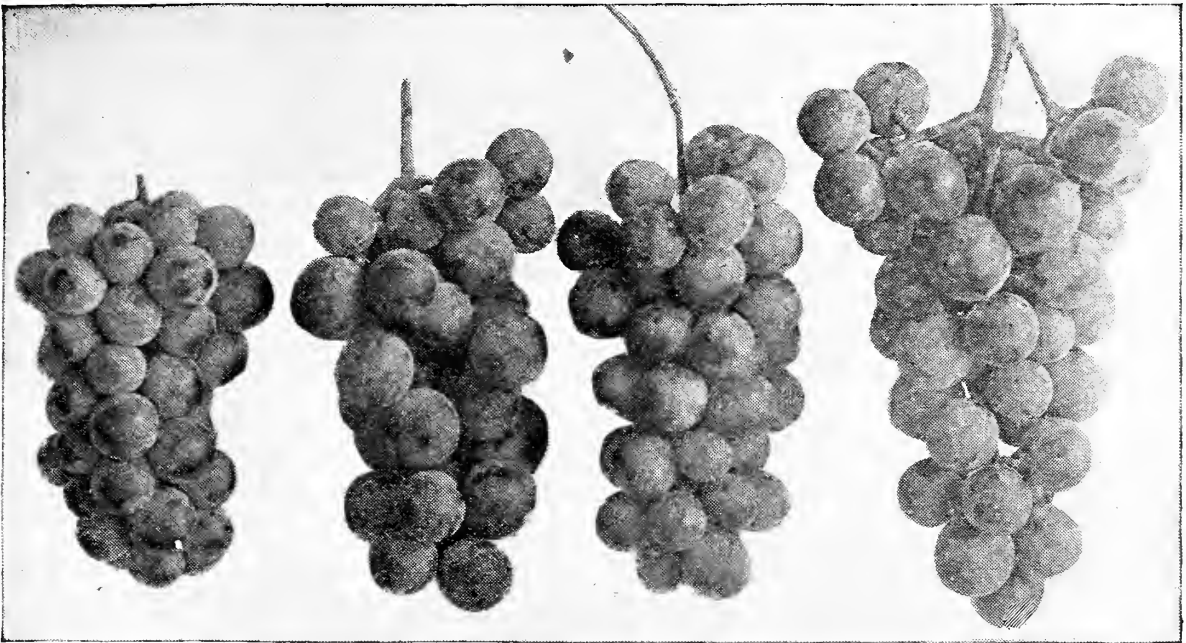
MONTMORENCY. The best known, most profitable and most popular of all sour cherries. In size it is medium to large, light clear red; the flesh is tender, juicy, rich and of a cherry quality that is unsurpassed. More Montmorency orchards should be planted; there should be a few trees in every home orchard. Ripens latter part of June.

More and larger cherry orchards are being planted than ever before, for cherries have shown big profits within the last few years. Especially is this true of the Montmorency; we consider this the best sour variety, and it is being planted in the doorway, small garden and in commercial orchards in all sections.

No fruit crop can be grown at smaller expense, and the markets are always ready for them at good prices. Give them deep, warm, well drained soil, and your cherry trees will show you big profits every year. We grow only the best sorts, and our friends can plant the kinds we list with perfect safety.



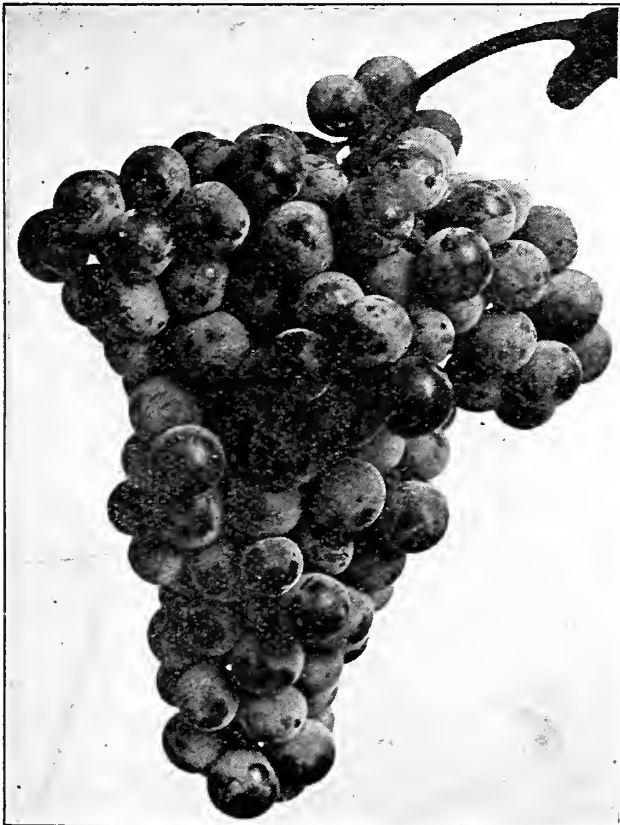
English Morello



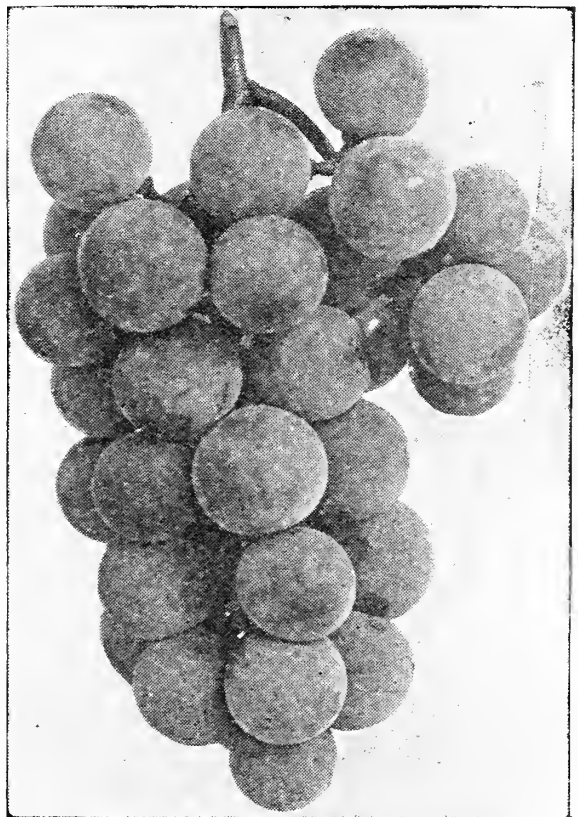
Grapes

This delicious and health-giving fruit can be grown with little expense, and a small space will produce fruit for a large family. We offer a list of the very best varieties from the earliest to the latest kinds—black, red and white. Every home place, no matter how small, should grow a few vines. They can be trained over an arbor, bound to a trellis or fence or extended until they cover the side of a building.

Grape growing for market is very profitable; there is always a good demand, and there are never enough to supply it. We list the varieties as they ripen.



Moore's Early



Concord

LUTIE. One of the best red grapes for the South; fine for both home and market. The bunch is large and compact. Berries large, light to dark red covered with a thin blue. The vine is hardy, healthy and fruitful, and when properly ripened the fruit is of excellent quality. Ripens ahead of Concord and is in season with Worden.

MOORE'S EARLY. A handsome early black grape of the Concord type. Bunch and berry are both large and attractive, and the quality is excellent. Many vineyards of Moore's Early have been planted within the last few years, and leading growers claim that it is the best paying black sort. It is just simply an early Concord.

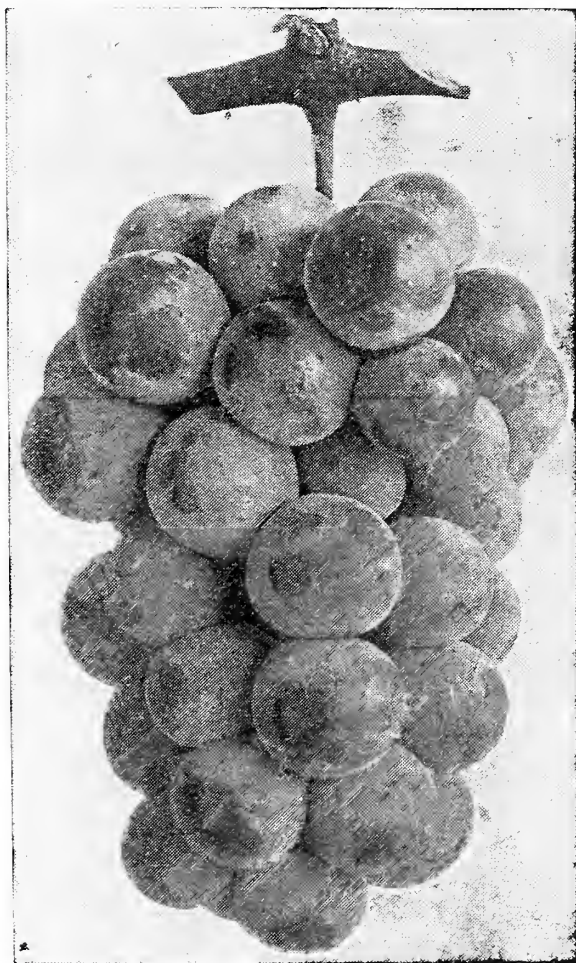
BRIGHTON. A well known bright red grape, borne in large and handsome bunches. One of the sweetest and most delicious, but is not so dependable as Lutie.

DIAMOND. The best, most dependable, and hardiest of all the white grapes. It is a seedling of Concord, and is as dependable as its parent. Greenish-white delicately tinged with yellow when ripe.

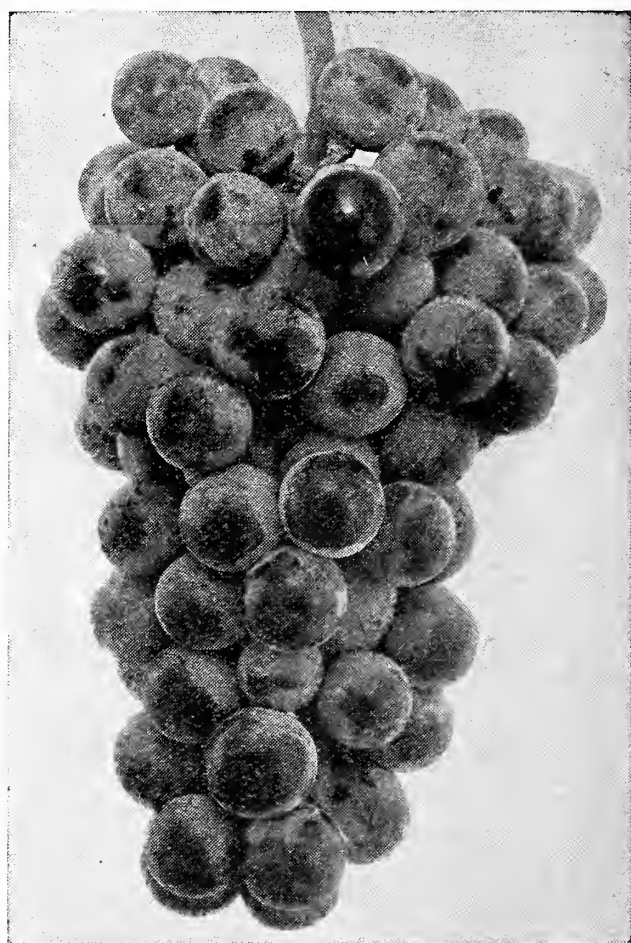
WORDEN. Many growers claim that Worden is more profitable than Concord. The vine is hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive; has been thoroughly tested in all sections, and were universally liked. Bunch is large and the berry is sweet, luscious. The markets take Worden at an extra price.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. A black grape of great size and of extra good quality. Resembles Concord, but ripens much earlier, and bunch and berry are much larger. A splendid sort to plant with Concord. It is a splendid keeper for an early grape.

CONCORD. Decidedly the most popular American black grape. The bunch is large and compact, berries large and covered with a rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets. The vine is thoroughly dependable. It is hardy, strong growing and always bears big crops. We recommend it for general cultivation both for the market and the home vineyard.



Lutie



Campbell Early

DELAWARE. Bunches rather small and compact, berries small but with a sweet delicious flavor. No red grape grown is of better quality; it ripens a few days earlier than Concord and always brings highest prices.

IVES SEEDLING. A black grape with bunch and berry of medium size, quality fair to good; ripens slightly later than Concord, and is a good keeping variety. The vine is vigorous, hardy and very productive.

MARTHA. Bunch and berry of medium size. White to pale yellow when ripe; flesh is tender, juicy and sweet. Ripens earlier than Concord.

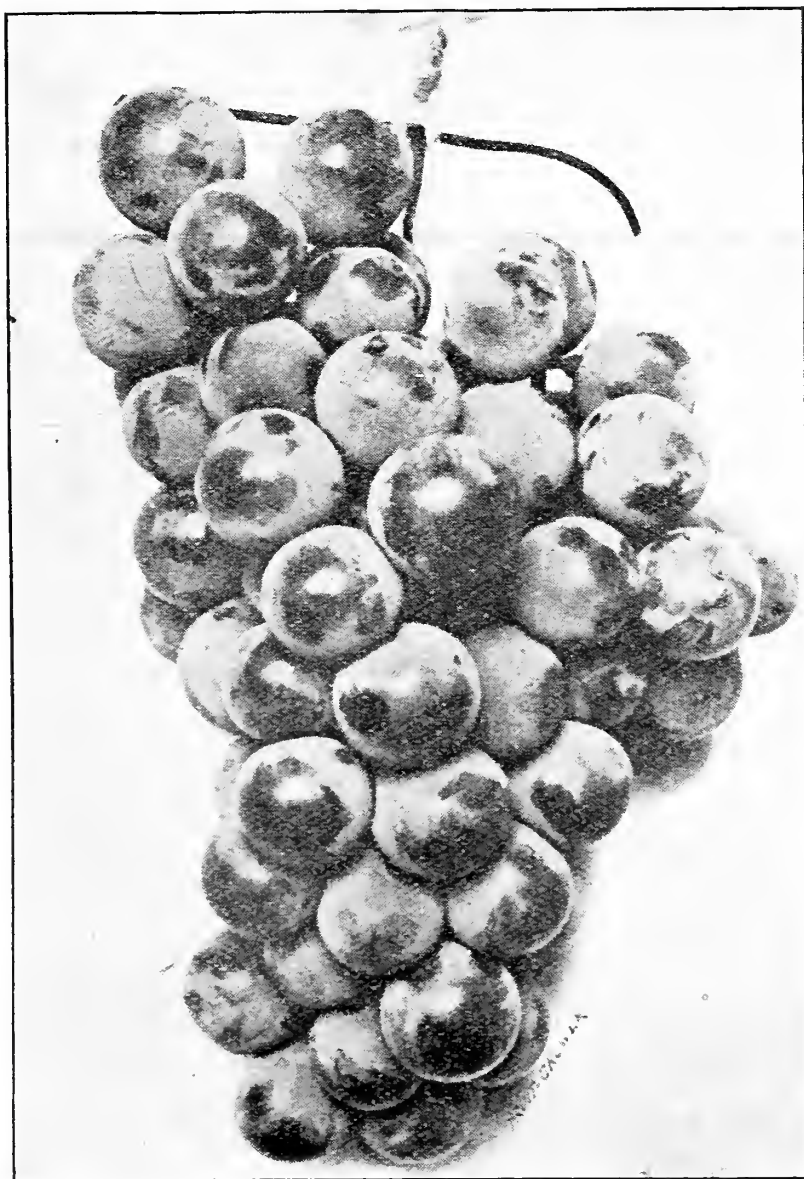
NIAGARA. One of the best white grapes. The vine is a strong grower, hardy and productive; fruit ripens with Concord; bunch and berry large, quality good. Popular in all sections.

CATAWBA. A handsome red grape that is a favorite because of its excellent quality. It is the standard red variety, a splendid keeper and always brings very best prices. The vine is vigorous and always bears big crops.

"SCUPPERNONG FAMILY"

SCUPPERNONG. Large, white changing to yellow when fully ripe. A distinct Southern variety, where it is very popular both for table and for wine.

JAMES. A black Scuppernong, but larger and by some considered even more luscious and better in all respects; similar in growth and fully as heavy a bearer. Good for wine and for the table.



Niagara



Small Fruits

Small fruits are profitable everywhere as they bring quick money. The man who is growing a large orchard can, by planting small fruits between the tree rows, make the orchard pay it's own way almost from the start.

The importance of berries for the home must not be overlooked. Every garden should contain blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants. They grow with little care, and bear immense crops. Even the small gardens of the cities and towns should grow them.

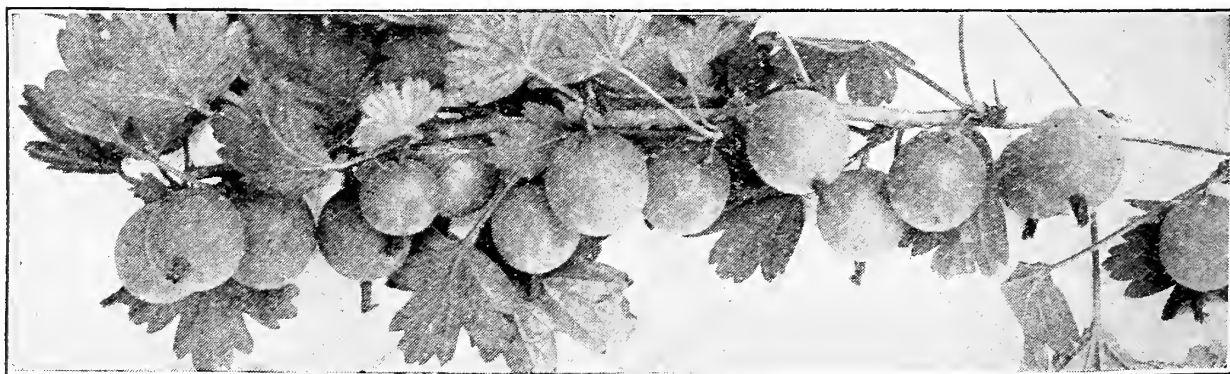
A very small outlay will purchase all the plants you need, and they will repay you many fold to realize that they can have equally as fine grounds. They have tried a few berries and prices are always high. The man who has them to sell need not worry about his market.

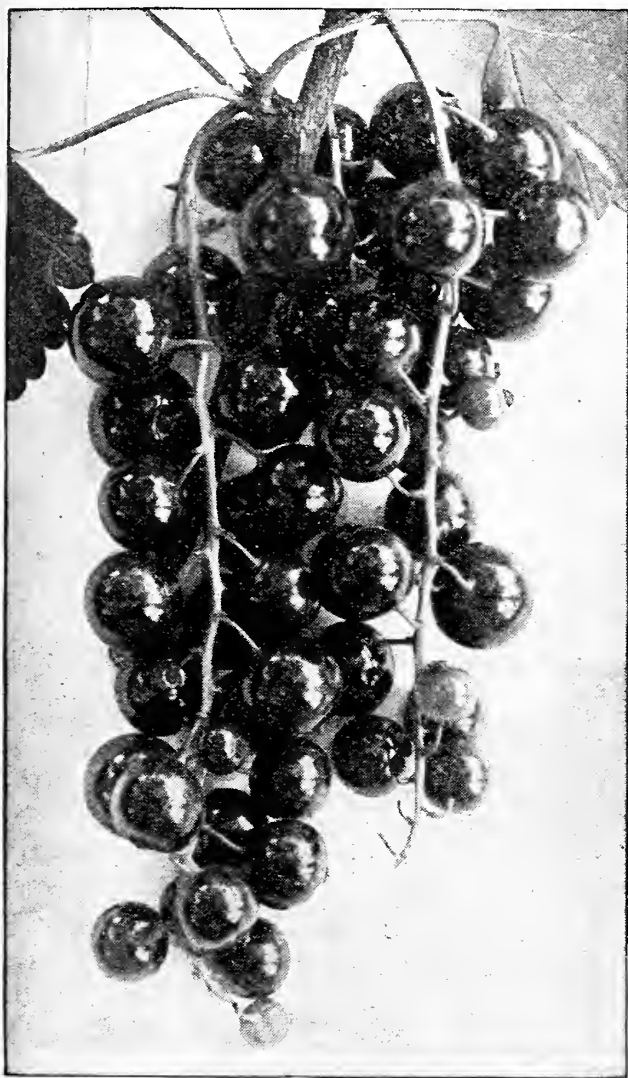
We offer the best varieties in each case. We do not offer a long list that will confuse the buyer. We select just a few of the best ones and grow them exclusively. Planters cannot go wrong on any sort we describe herewith.

Gooseberries

HOUGHTON. Most largely planted gooseberry; pale red skin, juicy, excellent flavor. The vine is vigorous and productive.

DOWNING. Almost twice as large as Houghton; flesh whitish-green, soft, juicy and good. Plant vigorous and prolific.





Fay's Prolific Currant

Currants

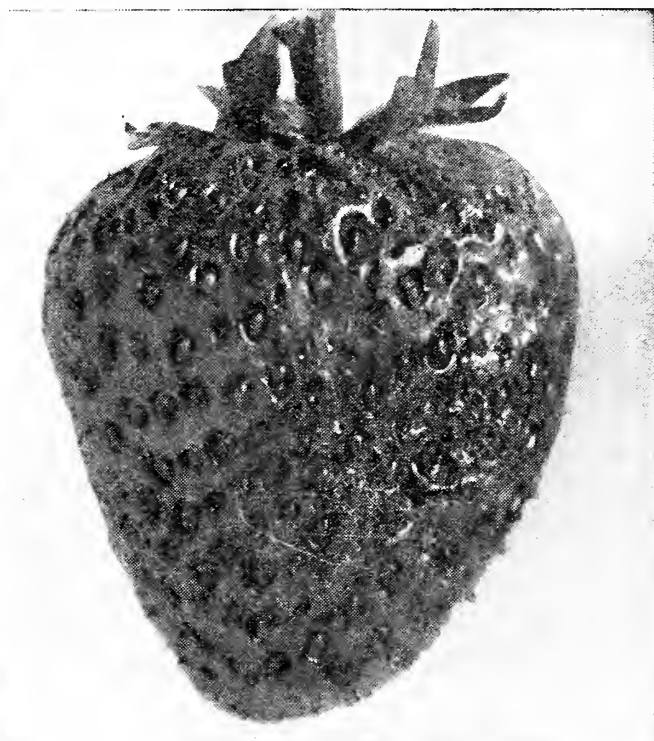
FAY'S PROLIFIC. One of the best red currants, and probably more largely planted than any other variety. The berry is large; vine is vigorous and productive and when properly grown it is always satisfactory.

Raspberries

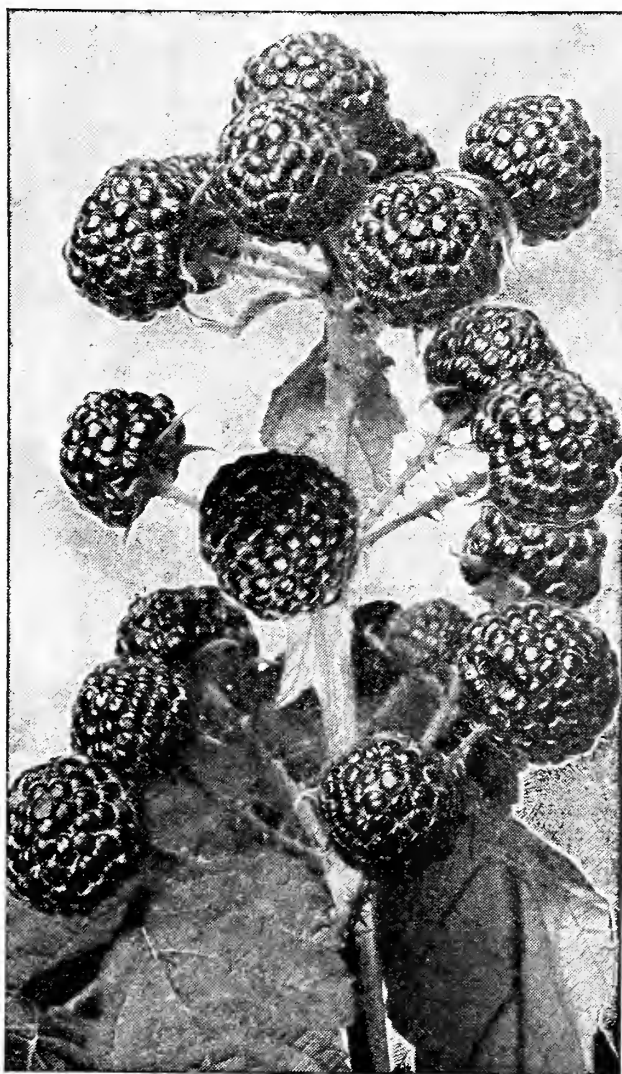
CUTHBERT. The standard red sort; large, conical, deep rich crimson, firm, of excellent quality; it is of vigorous growth, entirely hardy and immensely productive.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Large, beautiful golden yellow and of highest quality, and equal to Cuthbert in size; vigorous, hardy and immensely productive.

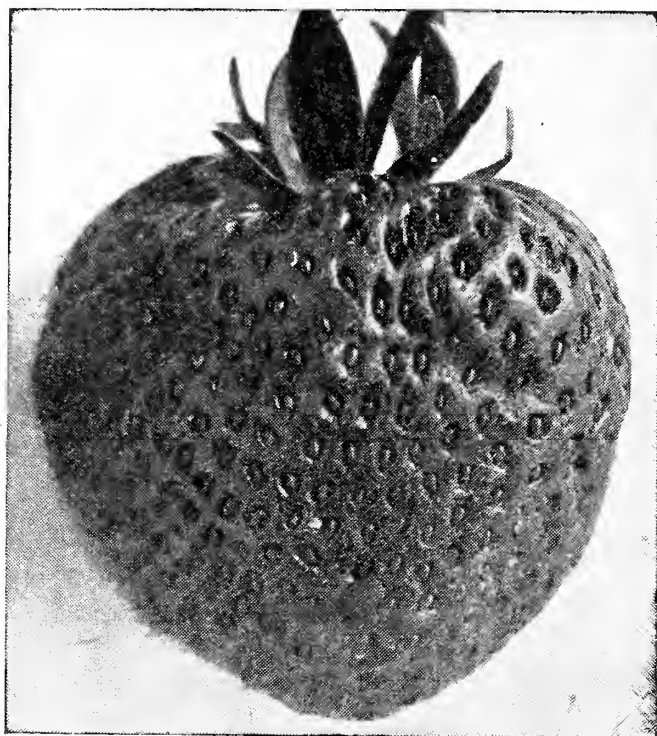
GREGG. The best known, best liked black raspberry, known everywhere because of its hardiness and productiveness. The berries are large, firm and delicious.



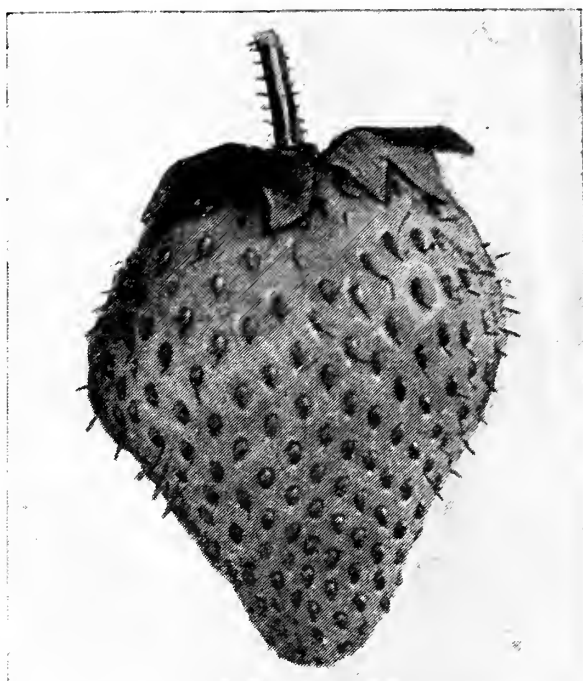
Aroma Strawberry



Gregg Raspberry



Senator Dunlap



Warfield

Strawberries

AROMA. A great market sort. The fruit is large, of fine quality and a good shipper. One of the very best late sorts; many prefer it to Gandy.

BRANDYWINE. A large, finely flavored late berry with a long ripening season. It is a splendid shipper and is profitable. Succeeds everywhere.

EXCELSIOR. The largest, firmest, best colored, most productive, surest bearing and earliest of standard varieties. Is largely grown in all sections.

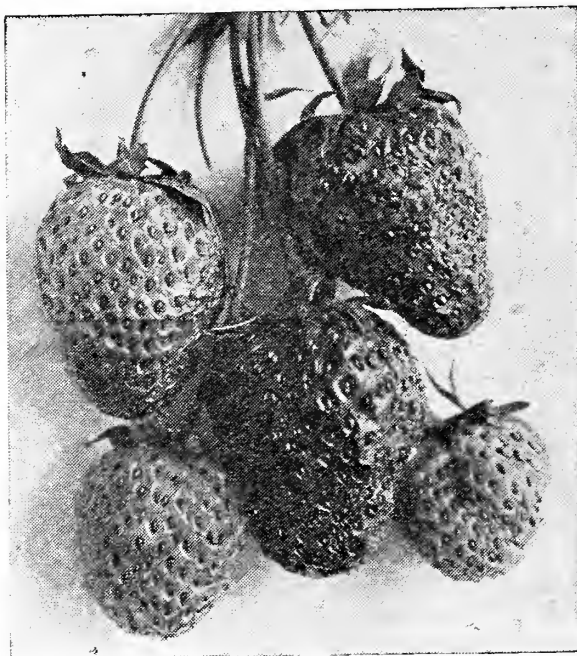
GANDY. A standard late berry that is growing successfully all over the country. Large, brilliant color, fine flavor and valued because of lateness and firmness. No variety ships better.

SENATOR DUNLAP. One of the best known and most widely grown strawberries. Has good color, hardiness, productiveness and quality combined. Season early to medium, and is successful in all soils. Plant largely of Senator Dunlap.

WARFIELD. One of the best known and most popular of all strawberries; has good color, hardiness, productiveness and good quality. Succeeds on nearly all soils and is one of the most profitable. Should be largely planted.



Gandy



Brandywine



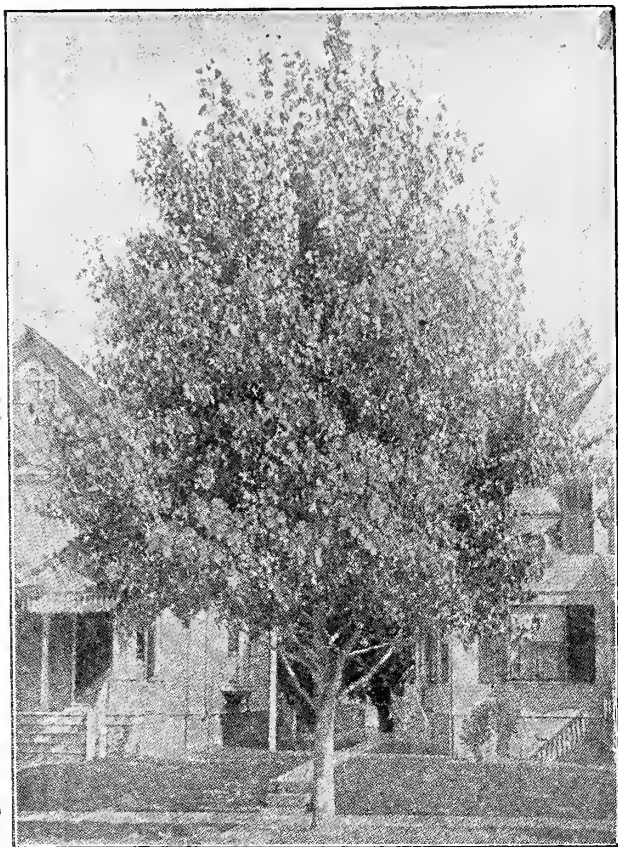
Ornamental Department

Deciduous Trees

While most people appreciate well arranged and well kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that they can have equally as fine grounds. They have tried a few shrubs or roses, perhaps, growing in thick turf, with no attention given to planting or cultivation. Under such circumstances, good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers on the grounds surrounding the home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare, unkept grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put on the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging.

The stock of ornamental trees we offer will be found to comprise a sufficient number of kinds that are really valuable, so that our customers may, from the list offered, secure such a variety as will give full satisfaction.



Silver Leaf Maple

BEECH. A magnificent symmetrical shaped tree with very dense dark green foliage and light gray bark. Among the most ornamental and beautiful for park and lawn and roadside planting.

MAPLE, SILVER LEAF. One of the most satisfactory general purpose shade trees for the South. You want shade trees that will grow rapidly, give shade quickly and hold foliage late; that is what the Silver Maple does. It is a fine specimen of shade and ornamental tree combined. Large size, rounded form. Foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath, tree very hardy and easily transplanted.

MAPLE, SUGAR. A well known native tree, tall and stately. with lovely colored foliage in the fall. A very popular permanent tree, but of no more rapid growth than Norway.

MAPLE, WEIR'S CUT-LEAF. This is one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage, yet offered. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, foliage in abundance, leaves green on top, silvery underneath.

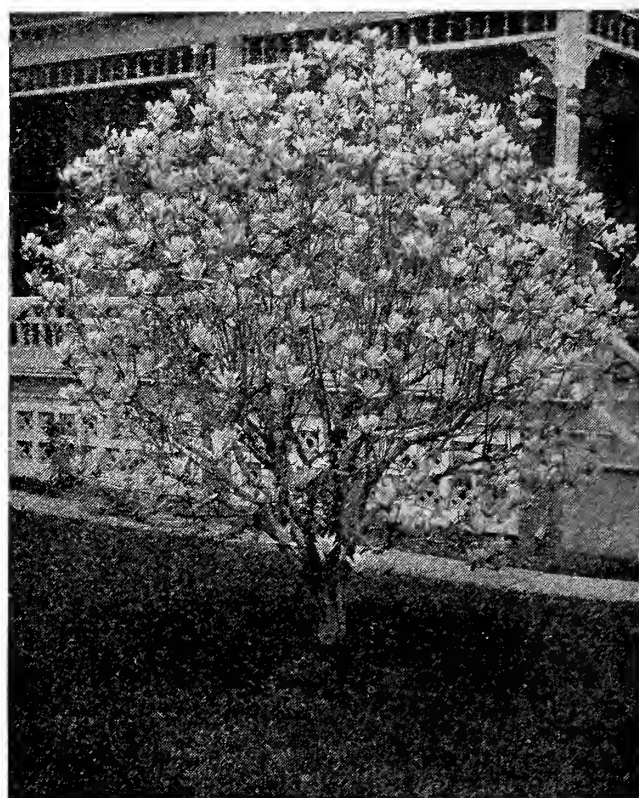
MAPLE, RED. A beautiful native tree with dense foliage, and very striking in the spring when covered with its brilliant colors; not a very rapid grower, but one of our hardiest trees.

NORWAY MAPLE. Not of as quick growth as Silver Leaf Maple, but when it once attains size no tree is more beautiful. Its even, regular, dense growth and deep green foliage makes it one of the most beautiful ornamental trees.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. A tall, slender, upright rapid growing tree that is largely used in landscape work as they are very picturesque and break the monotonous outlines of the average tree.

POPLAR, CAROLINA. Rapid growing, succeeds everywhere. Makes a quick shade, but sheds its foliage early. Not desirable for lawns, but may well be planted wherever a quick shade is the chief desire.

SWEET GUM. A really fine lawn tree, with star shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn, corky bark; succeeds well in the South.



Magnolia Grandiflora

SYCAMORE. One of the tallest, most majestic of all American deciduous trees. Succeeds nearly everywhere.

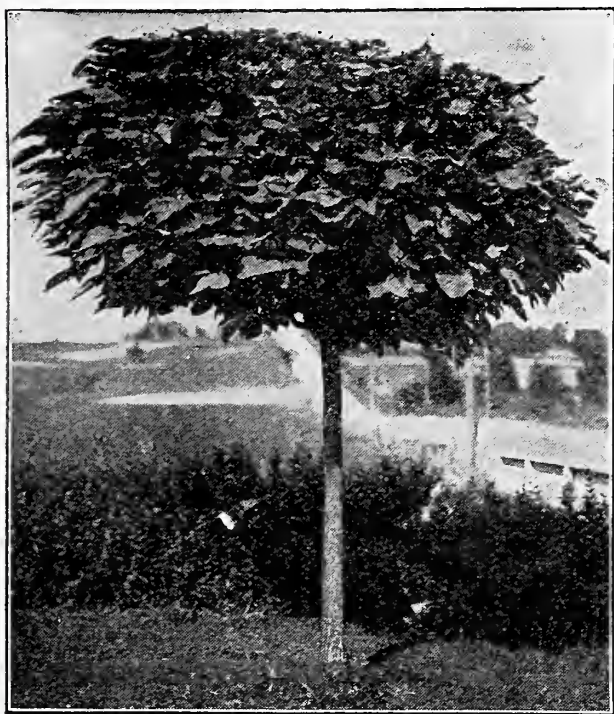
TULIP POPLAR. A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal shape, foliage broad and glossy, flowers yellowish-green, tulip shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting, also for lumber.

WEeping WILLOW. The well known Babylonian Willow. The most popular weeping tree for the South. Easy to grow.

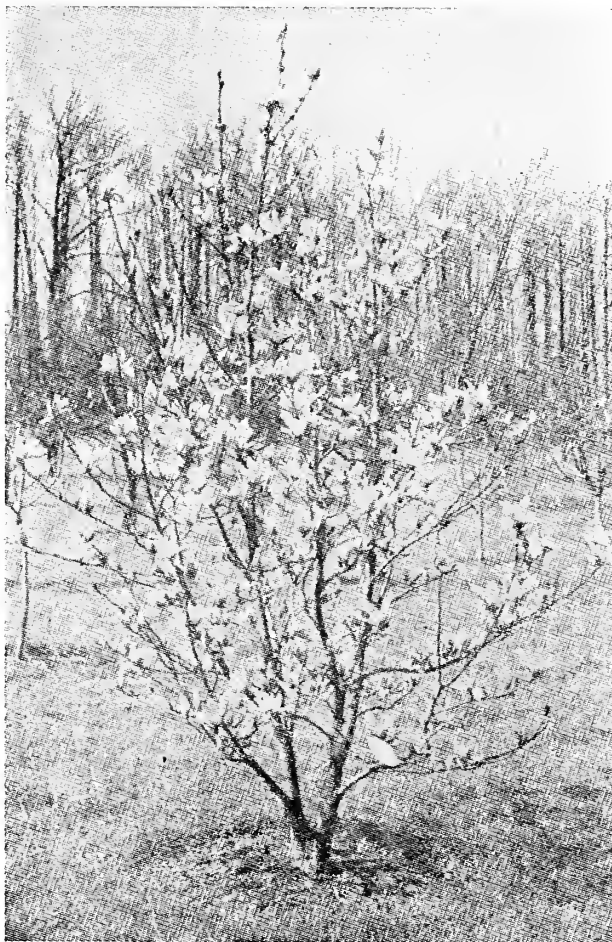
Ornamental Shade Trees

TEXAS UMBRELLA. A sub variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A great beauty on the lawn and for lining avenues. We consider this a most superb tree for ornamental purposes and it is becoming very popular in the South and East. A very rapid grower, has a semi-tropical appearance.

CATALPA BUNGEI. A valuable ornamental tree of rather dwarfish growth. It makes an umbrella shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart shaped, deep green, always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting.



Catalpa Bungei

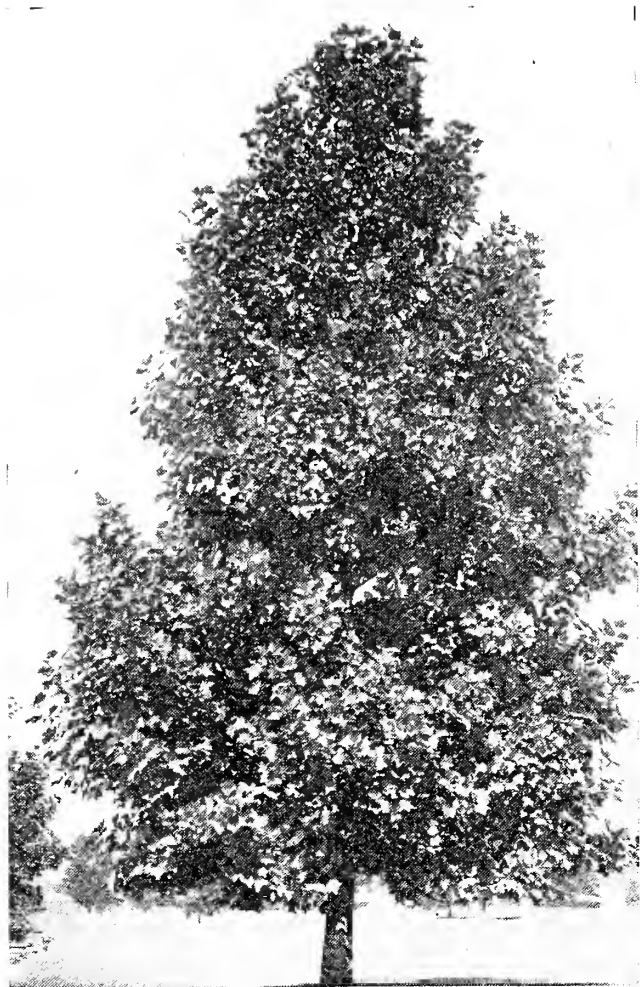


Magnolia, Purpurea

MAGNOLIA, GRANDIFLORA. Common evergreen magnolia of the South, with large, handsome white blooms through May and June, which, combined with its large, glossy green leaves which remain throughout the whole year, makes this the greatest of all Southern ornamental trees. The tree is usually moderate in size, but in favored locations and rich soils, it sometimes measures 20 to 24 inches in diameter of trunk.

MAGNOLIA, UMBRELLA. The leaves are of immense size, sometimes 20 inches in length, flowers creamy white, 8 to 10 inches across. Tree attains a height of 30 to 40 feet.

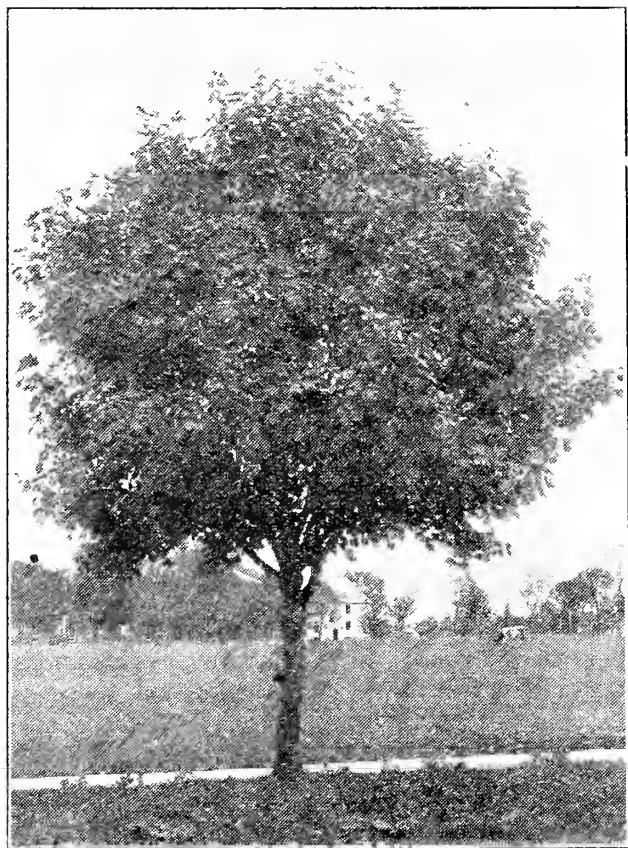
MAGNOLIA, PURPUREA (Chinese Purple Magnolia). This popular variety makes a small tree of compact growth, large white and purple flowers are produced in great profusion the latter part of March, and a few flowers are produced during the entire summer, first blooms appearing during the latter part of March.



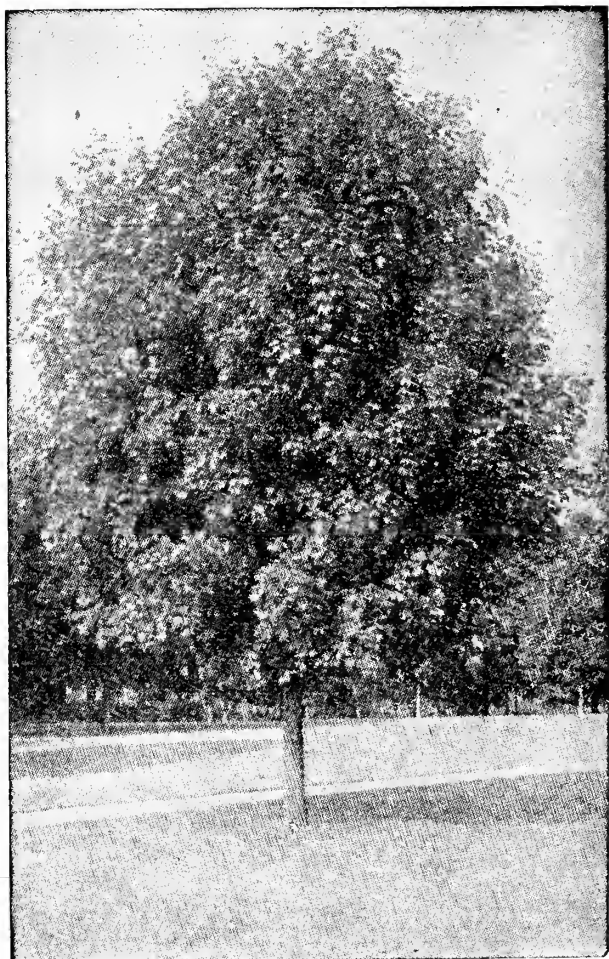
Tulip Poplar



American Elm



Norway Maple



Sugar Maple

Coniferous Evergreens

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer. But it is in winter, when the Northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the Southern greatly lessened; that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to increase their intensity and bringing out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.



Colorado Blue Spruce

NORWAY SPRUCE. Of conical form, bright green, sharp pointed foliage. Stands crowding well, and is much used for shelters, windbreaks and hedges. Single specimens if left untrimmed, spread and make handsome specimens for the lawn.

GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. A splendid evergreen with golden foliage. Much used for contrast in color with plantings of privet, also of other ornamentals.

GLOBE ARBOR VITAE. Grows into a rounded, ball like form without trimming.

The foliage is dark green and dense. Much used for single specimens, also for grouping.

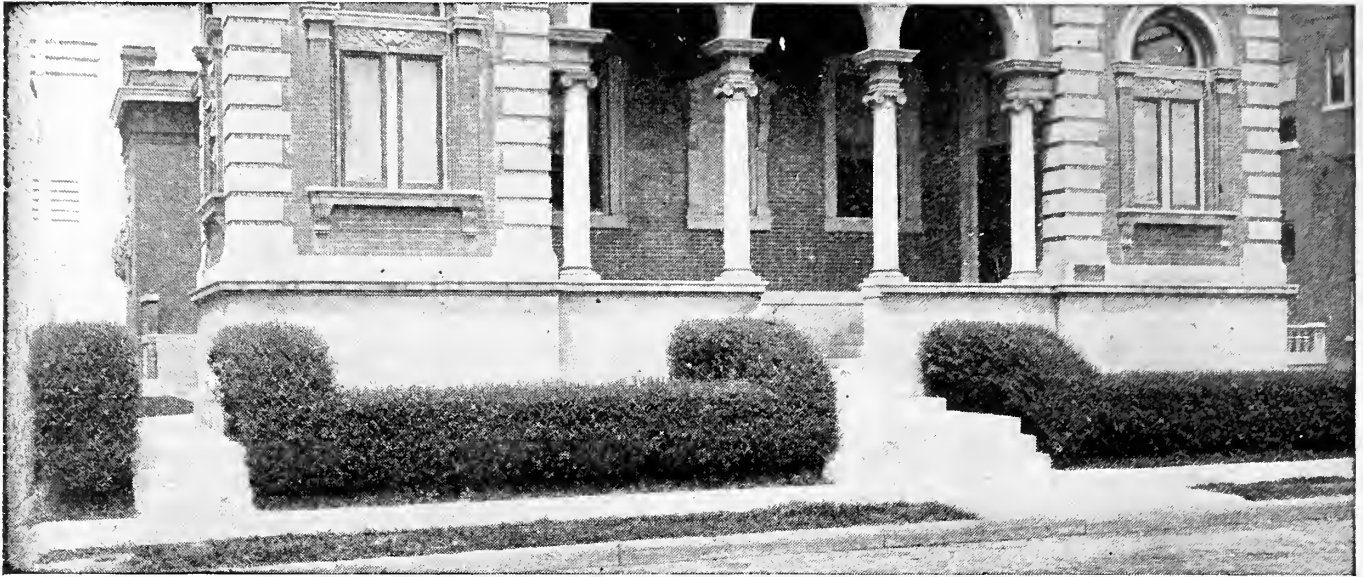
IRISH JUNIPER. A compact, upright growing evergreen that is much used in cemetery planting. It makes a splendid evergreen column sometimes 15 to 20 feet high.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. A most beautiful variety discovered and disseminated from the Rocky Mountains. It is the nearest blue of any evergreen, very distinct in foliage and growth, fine compact habit.

CEDAR DEODAR. A magnificent variety. Highly valuable for specimen planting, silvery blue foliage.



Arbor-Vitae



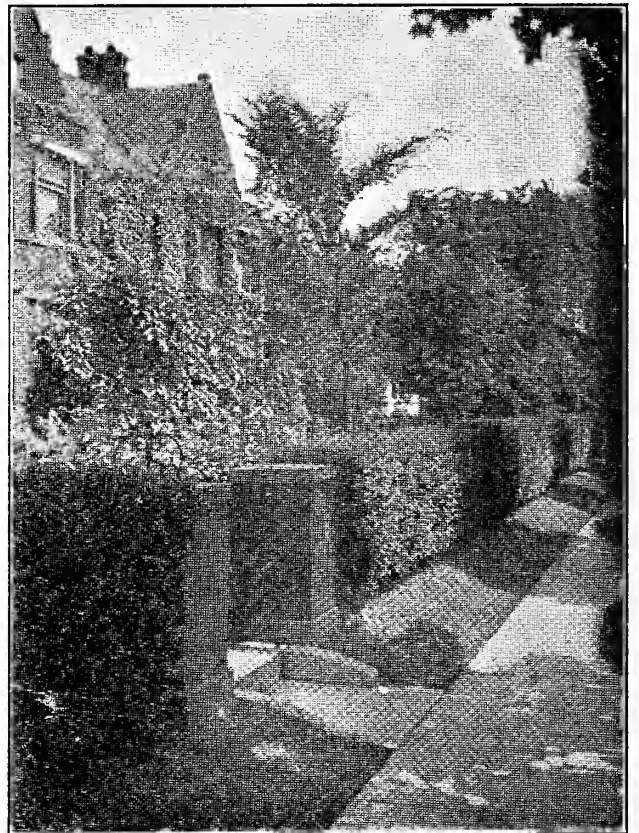
Ornamental Hedge Plants

HOW TO MAKE A PRIVET HEDGE.

Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart. Set the plants about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within four inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of six or eight inches, cut off one-half of this growth both side and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width.

AMoor RIVER PRIVET. The finest of all ornamental hedges. Is hardier than California Privet and the foliage is more shiny, being a dark glossy green. Makes a very dense hedge that can be sheared to any desired shape. Must be seen before it really can be appreciated. Ornamental hedges are becoming more and more popular, and Amoor River Privet is the favorite. Is, also, handsome as single specimens or for grouping on the lawn. They are often planted in double rows, the rows about 12 to 15 inches apart, the plants from 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows. This makes a broad dense hedge that is very desirable.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Probably the most widely planted of all ornamental hedges, and while it is not an evergreen it holds its leaves until late in the fall, and then puts out again in March. It is easy to grow and stands shearing to any desired shape without the least injury. Ornamental hedges are being used in town, city and country, in lieu of fences, and they add greatly to the attractiveness of the grounds.



California Privet Hedge

Flowering Vines

CLEMATIS, PANICULATA. Medium size, fragrant pure white flowers that appear in such profusion as to almost hide their luxurious glossy foliage. One of the most desirable, useful and beautiful hardy vines. Particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars and fences.

PURPLE WISTARIA. One of the most attractive and rapid growing if all climbing plants. Flowers light purple in long loose drooping racemes. Very distinct and showy.

WHITE WISTARIA. Pure white flower with handsome foliage. The flowers are borne in dense drooping clusters, not so long as the Purple Wistaria, but are very showy and desirable.



White Wistaria

Dahlias

BARON SCHROEDER. Purple shaded blue; very large.

BLACK BEAUTY. A beautiful dark, velvety-maroon.

CATHRINE DUER. Irridescent geranium-red.

CLIFFORD W. BURTON. Largest, canary-yellow.

ELDORADO. Ball shaped, copper color, very fancy.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS. Giant white lavender tinged, quilled petals.

HENRY PATRICK. Large pure white.

NYMPHAE. Shrimp-pink with white center; most beautiful of all.

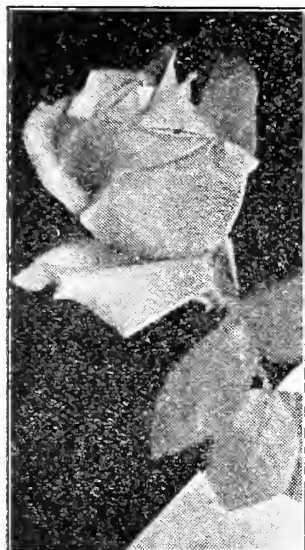
WILLIAM AGNEW. Large, ball-shaped, brilliant crimson-scarlet.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Brilliant imperial purple.

Hydrangeas

HYDRANGEA. American Everblooming. Snowball Hydrangea or Hills of Snow. Believed to be the most beautiful hardy flowering shrub introduced during the last twenty years. Blooms continuously from early May until the end of the growing season. Blooms 12 inches across are frequent in young plants, while the average size on mature plants is usually six inches or more. The color is pure, dazzling white, remaining from four to five weeks, when the flower begins to change gradually to a light green color, and by November the flowers and foliage are of a similar shade of green. The flowers, when cut, stay in good form and color many days. The Hydrangea is a comely, handsome shrub at all times. It reaches a height of five to six feet, and when in full bloom is one of the most striking as well as most beautiful shrubs of its season.

HYDRANGEA. Monstrosa. A very large flowering variety, beautiful rose color, shaded white, in some soils pale rose or blue.



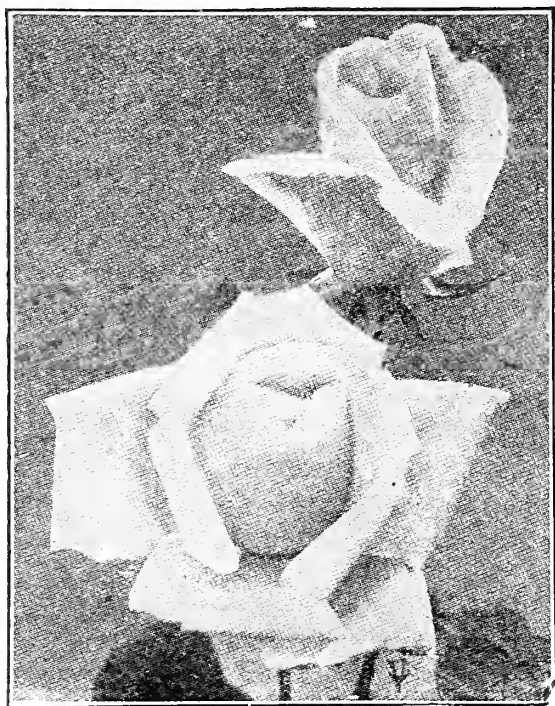
Roses

It would be impossible to exaggerate the beauty of the rose. The very name suggests beauty and fragrance. It is the flower we love the best and deserves all the affection and care we bestow upon it. The pleasure derived from the smallest rose garden offsets, a hundred times, the small sum which the plants cost. Our list comprises reliable, carefully selected, hardy varieties.

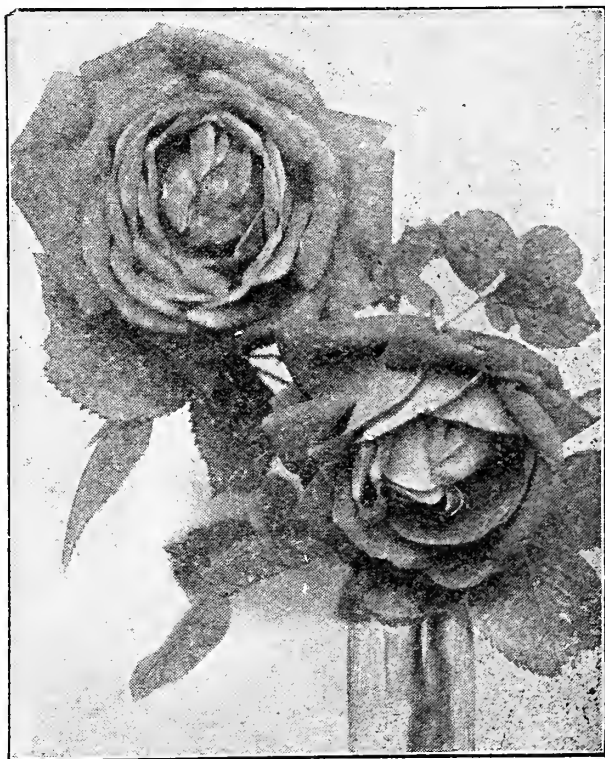
CLIMBING KILLARNEY. The grand new hardy ever-blooming climbing rose. Makes a strong growth, with a beautiful deep bronzy-green foliage, bearing its long, pointed buds and flowers on heavy shoots and canes. The color is an exquisite shade of deep brilliant pink.

CLIMBING WHITE COCHET. (Tea). From Australia. No word is needed to

emphasize the value of this grand climber which has retained all of the good qualities of the parent in addition to its climbing habit; it has already awakened a lively interest among rose growers. Flowers are large, double and white, like the bush White Cochet rose. Specially recommended.



White Maman Cochet



Killarney



Climbing White Cochet

ETOILE DE FRANCE. (Hybrid Tea).

The gold medal rose of France; finest rose ever sent out; very strong, vigorous grower and exceedingly fine flowering. Flowers are large and borne on good, long stiff stems; color a shade of clear red crimson-velvet; very fragrant.

KILLARNEY. A new Hybrid Tea rose.

It is a strong, robust grower and a free and continuous bloomer; the color is brilliant, sparkling pink, the flowers are extra large and the buds long and pointed; petals large and of great substance; it is quite hardy and very sweet; altogether a rose of unusual beauty and excellence.

MME. JENNY GILLEMOT. (H. T.)

Buds long and pointed, deep saffron-yellow; blooms large, petals immense, open very freely; a fine upright grower of branching habit; very large in size, but very long and pointed.

PRESIDENT CARNOT.

It is a rose of the largest size, beautiful both in bud and open flower. The buds come on long, stiff stems. The color is distinct and novel, a lovely fawn, shading to pearl.

PAUL NEYRON. (Hybrid Perpetual).

The largest of all roses. Deep rose color, good tough foliage with stems often two to three feet long, and with very few thorns. The most gorgeous and showy of all roses and is often called the hardy American Beauty. Will grow anywhere and will bloom under most any conditions.

MARECHAL NIEL. (Tea).

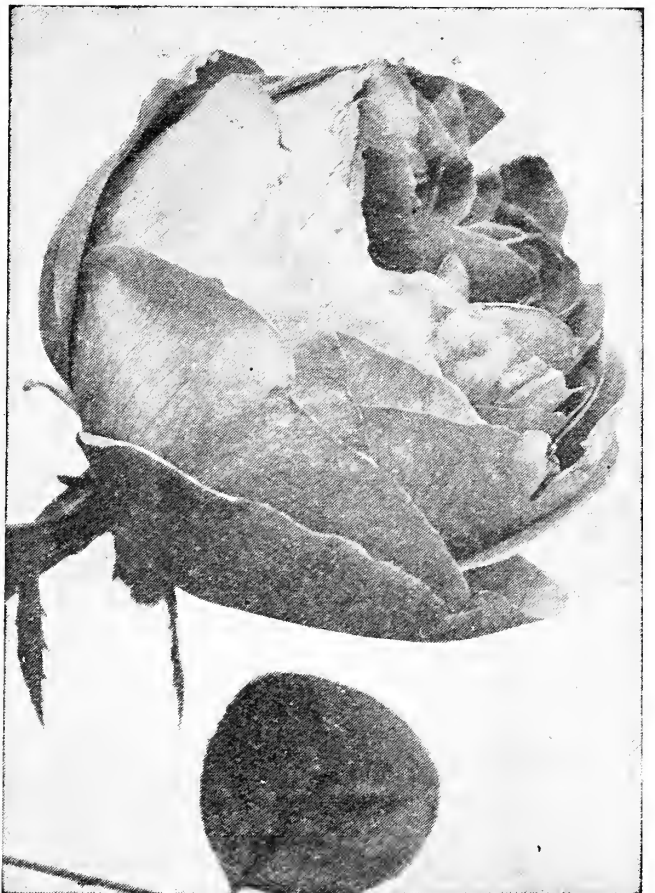
Climbs to a great height and yields beautiful golden-yellow buds and blooms in rich profusion with a fragrance peculiar to the Marechal Niel alone. A special favorite in the South, where it attains the greatest perfection, while its buds are worn the world over. The finest of yellow climbers.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. (Hybrid Tea).

A beautiful pure white rose that is graceful in form from bud to bloom and delightfully fragrant. Beautiful healthy foliage and long stiff stems. For open ground planting cannot be surpassed.

PINK MAMON COCHET. (Hybrid Tea).

Rich rosy pink, shaded silvery rose on the outer petals; exquisite in color, graceful in form, and delightfully fragrant. The buds are large and pointed, the superb flower opening perfectly double. The queen of all pink roses.

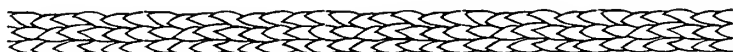


Paul Neyron



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Statesville, North Carolina

Railroad

Date 191.....

Always give your full Address and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly.

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size or age and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

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